

OPLE

*n Disappoints
Sale Audience*
van Gogh painting
5 million, the fourth
paid at an auction
disappointed a stand-
by crowd at Christie's
after a string of re-
for the artist's pain-
ings sold shortly
was sold to an
buyer. Christie's had
its owner's daughter
in March.

Carson returned with a
revelations of what
he did to end return forced
to the old writers state
did not stay away from
all the things that are
in the country. Carson
first new show since
March 7. "You know
have a clue now as to
what has been done
Washington," he told
"The Tonight Show."
ed to revelations by the
White House chief of staff
that Nancy Reagan
convinced an astrologer
President Ronald Rea-
mend. "We appear-
new cabinet officer in de-
I was not aware of
story of Health, Educa-
dissaying," he quipped.

portcaster Howard Cosell
of the unhappy home
on the planet" and reported
with his heavy drinking and
driving behavior, says a
network executive. In "A
Personal: The Inside Story
Television Sports," he
says Cosell drank "before
and after telecasts" and
drove up on Don Merle.
Football." Since he
at ABC for 20 years,
vice president of ABC
from '75 until he left
in '81. In his book
with Dave Diles, Spe-
lives C. S. is an incisive
mentary man who had
impressive work while
time he left the network.
The book will be in book
stores in May.

FOR SALE & WANTED

DINING ROOM
BOOKS
PEN PALS
FRIENDS FOR LIFE

Page 13
FOR MORE
CLASSIFIEDS

A VEL

HOTELS
FRANCE

RESIDENCE DU BOIS
APARTMENTS
PARIS

PHILIPPINES

INDIA

PAKISTAN

AFGHANISTAN

CRIMES

ALL THE CARIBBEAN

CHRISTIAN ROSE

CHET BAKER

GENERAL NEWS

A SURVIVOR OF THE 1953 'DOCTORS' PLOT' ARRESTS, CARRIED OUT DURING STALIN'S LAST YEAR, HAS PUBLISHED HIS MEMOIRS. PAGE 4.

ARTS/LEISURE

ART SALES IN NEW YORK HIT A LANDMARK HIGH OF \$151 MILLION IN TWO DAYS. SOURCE: MELLICKIAN REPORTS. PAGE 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. WHOLESALE PRICES ROSE A MODERATE 0.4 PERCENT IN APRIL AFTER A 0.6 PERCENT GAIN THE PREVIOUS MONTH. PAGE 9.

DOWN CLOSE

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Algeria	6,000 Drs. Int'l.	115 Pk. Oman	1,000 Frs. vs.
Australia	2,125 Israeli	145.50 Pound	145.50
Bahrain	8,000 Dir. Italy	1,800 Lire. Costa Rica	8,000 Rials
Belgium	50.80 Fr. Jordan	500 Frs. Rep. of Ireland	75 P
Canada	C\$1.15 Kenya	Shs. 20,000 Saudi Arabia	7 N.P.
Greece	CL 1.00 Kuwait	500 Frs. Spain	145 P.
Denmark	DK 1.00 Libya	1,100 Dkr. Sweden	145 P.
Egypt	EP 1.00 Luxembourg	100 Frs. Switzerland	145 P.
Iceland	8,500 Fr. Morocco	150 Fr. Turkey	145 P.
France	1,100 Fr. Monaco	9,000 Fr. U.S. M.	145 P.
Germany	1,700 D. Netherlands	1,000 Fr. U.S. M.	145 P.
Great Britain	130 D. Norway	9,000 Fr. Yugoslavia	145 P.
Greece	130 D. Nigeria	1,000 Fr. Yugoslavia	145 P.

ESTABLISHED 1887



President François Mitterrand, right, with Prime Minister Michel Rocard, left, and Education Minister Lionel Jospin on Friday.

Rocard Sees a Need To Hold Elections

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France appeared headed for legislative elections in June as Prime Minister Michel Rocard said Friday that he urgently needed a stable majority in Parliament to broaden what is now a Socialist-led minority government.

He indicated that President François Mitterrand could announce a decision as early as Saturday on whether or not to dissolve Parliament and hold elections.

If a vote produced a Socialist majority, Mr. Rocard said, his government still intended to seek an opening to the political center by "modernizing France politically" by transcending the traditional left-right division to form a broad Socialist-led consensus.

Implicitly acknowledging that the timing of elections would give

the Socialists a tactical advantage, Mr. Rocard said that a Socialist majority could be "a defensive weapon, the less used the better."

The whole Socialist Party, he reaffirmed, was committed to a strategy of trying to work with center-right factions to produce more moderation in French politics.

But he said, "It would take a lot of time" to rally centrists, now, and France could not afford it.

Mr. Rocard pledged that any Socialist-led government that emerged from legislative elections would contain different cabinet ministers from his just-formed government, which has veteran Socialists in prominent positions.

Opinion polls in the past week indicated that most people favored elections and that the Socialists would get an absolute majority.

The Fifth Republic has consistently produced a president and parliamentary majority from the same party. An exceptional situation prevailed after the Socialists lost parliamentary elections in 1986 and Mr. Mitterrand shared power with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, a conservative, until the presidential contest between the two men last Sunday.

In an effort to reduce the diplomatic damage, Mr. Okuno may have caused a formal statement on the matter is to be delivered to China and South Korea, officials said Friday evening. Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will send special envoys to both nations, they said.

Mr. Okuno's resignation is likely to defuse the most serious crisis Mr. Takeshita has faced since assuming office in November, political analysts said. At the same time, the issue has underscored a deep sense of confusion among Japanese leaders as to how resurgent nationalist impulses should be expressed, these sources added.

Some center-right candidates could be expected to make an alliance.

(Related article, Page 2)

See FRANCE, Page 2

Japan Reduces Surplus But April Result Includes Sharp Rise in Exports

REUTERS

TOKYO — Japan reported Friday that it had reduced its trade surplus for the 12th consecutive month in April, but economists said further reductions would be more difficult to make because of a sharp rise in exports.

The Ministry of Finance said in a preliminary report that the merchandise trade surplus, on a customs-cleared basis and without adjustment for seasonal variations, dropped to \$6.75 billion in April from \$7.54 billion a year earlier.

The April surplus also was reduced from the \$7.46 billion reported in March.

Although imports shot up 31 percent from April 1987, economists said they were worried by a sharp 15 percent increase in exports. Imports rose to \$15.67 billion from \$11.96 billion, while exports grew to \$22.42 billion from \$19.50 billion a year earlier.

The seasonally adjusted surplus was \$6.35 billion, down slightly from \$6.55 billion in March.

Japan's trading partners have been pressing the country to cut its surplus to help put world trade back into better balance.

Japan reported another shrinking in its trade surplus with the United States, to \$4.13 billion from \$3.13 billion a year earlier. Exports were off 1.5 percent to \$7.34 billion, while imports grew 39.7 percent, to \$3.21 billion, the Finance Ministry said.

The United States is Japan's leading trading partner, and the yen's strong advance against the dollar since 1985 has made U.S.-made products less expensive in Japan and tended to make Japan

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(Related article, Page 2)

See FRANCE, Page 2



TURMOIL AT TEMPLE MOUNT — Palestinians fleeing a charge by Israeli policemen Friday at the Temple Mount in Jerusalem on the final sabbath of the Moslem holy month of

Ramadan.

Two policemen and 15 Arabs were reported injured in the violence, which started as Moslems demonstrated after leaving the Al Aqsa mosque, hurling stones at a police station.

Jim Hollander/Reuters

Syrians Slay 5 In Militia

Pro-Iran Fighters Had Seized Road To Beirut Airport

BEIRUT — Syrian troops shot and killed five pro-Iranian militiamen on Friday after the militiamen pushed out of Beirut's southern suburbs and seized a post controlling the main airport road.

According to security sources and witnesses, Hezbollah fighters were shot after they captured positions held by the pro-Syrian Amal militia and moved to within a few meters of Syrian checkpoints.

Syrian troops had previously taken no part in the battles that erupted last week for control of the southern suburbs.

But Brigadier Ali Hammoud, the head of Syrian observers in Lebanon, had warned that the Syrians would "eradicate any militia presence" in areas under Syrian control.

A Hezbollah spokesman confirmed the shooting but said he had no details on what had caused it.

Syrian troops moved into most of Moslem West Beirut on Feb. 18, in an attempt to end militia battles and halt hijackings and kidnappings. However, they kept out of the southern suburbs.

At least 163 people have been killed and more than 550 wounded in the battles between the pro-Syrian Amal militia and fighters of Hezbollah, or Party of God, the militant pro-Iranian group that gained control of more than 80 percent of the southern suburbs in fierce battles on Wednesday.

Hezbollah's advance out of the suburbs gave its fighters control over the route from Beirut to south Lebanon and the airport, the only public air link between Lebanon and the outside world.

Witnesses and security sources said that Hezbollah fighters tore Lebanese flags from government buildings and replaced them with Iranian flags during their offensive on Friday.

Amal confirmed that Hezbollah had captured its post on the highway adjacent to the suburbs, 41 square-kilometers (16-square-miles) of slums that are a stronghold of Lebanon's Shiite Moslems.

A Lebanese Army soldier from See LEBANON, Page 2

Biologists Unravel a 2d Genetic Code

By Boyce Rensberger

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Molecular biologists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have discovered the nature of a second genetic code and how it functions in all living cells alongside the well-known first genetic code, which was deciphered in the 1960s.

Scientists had known for decades that a second such code must exist, but none could determine how it worked. The MIT discovery reveals the nature of the code's language but has not deciphered it fully.

"We think there are going to be implications in several areas from the evolutionary standpoint to the

findings as highly significant and said the second code, simpler than the first, may have been its evolutionary predecessor. If further study confirms this speculation, this discovery could lead to important new insights about how life began.

"We're very excited about it," said Paul Schimmel, an MIT biologist professor who found the second code. Mr. Schimmel and Ya-Ming Hou, a doctoral student in his lab, reported the discovery on Thursday in the British journal Nature.

Scientists had known for decades that a second such code must exist, but none could determine how it worked. The MIT discovery reveals the nature of the code's language but has not deciphered it fully.

"Here's an example of nature's logic," he said. "As we work it out, it may be instructive as we design new systems for computers. Nature's logic is simple, but it's also profound and has a powerful logic capability."

The discovery also may shed some light on the causes of some diseases. Part of the research that led

to the discovery involved modifications of the code that caused genetic messages, written in the first code, to be carried out with numerous errors.

It is conceivable, Mr. Schimmel said, that if comparable modifications happened in human cells, they could lead to a wide range of bizarre pathological conditions.

The second code plays its role only at one specific step in the longer sequence of steps by which the first code causes its instructions, called genes, to be followed.

The discovery answers a long-

See GENE, Page 3

Japan Official Resigns Over Remarks on War

By Patrick L. Smith

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Seisuke Okuno, the cabinet minister whose assessment of Japan's wartime role has acutely embarrassed the Japanese government at home and abroad, resigned Friday amid mounting parliamentary pressure and deepening divisions within the governing Liberal Democratic Party.

While China has stopped short of any official demand for action against Mr. Okuno, the governing Democratic Justice Party in South Korea asked Friday for a government apology.

China and South Korea both were subject to Japanese military occupation for varying periods until 1945.

Foreign Ministry officials clearly have been concerned that Mr. Okuno's statements may affect a visit to Beijing that Mr. Takeshita is to make in August. Nonetheless, the prime minister has been cautious in his criticism of Mr. Okuno, reflecting the apparent strength of Mr. Okuno's support in both the party and the government.

Mr. Takeshita made no public statement Friday. Earlier, he had

See JAPAN, Page 2

bers of the Takeshita cabinet set off a political controversy in April by asserting that Japan was not an aggressor in World War II but a defender of Asia against "the white race." The issue flared again Tuesday when Mr. Okuno said the incident that sparked the Chinese-Japanese War in 1937 was unintentional.

While China has stopped short of any official demand for action against Mr. Okuno, the governing Democratic Justice Party in South

Secret Justice in Israel: The 'Long Journey' of Prisoner No. 1,101

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — It was just after midnight when a dozen Israeli soldiers and two plain-clothes security agents came for Walid Abdul Salaam.

"You are going on a long journey," one of the agents told him, Mr. Abdul Salaam said, as they pulled him from the room where his wife and two children were sleeping. "Please hurry, you are the first."

He said he dressed quickly while they waited. Then they bound his hands behind his back, blindfolded him and guided him to a bus that served as a makeshift patrol wagon. Throughout the night it rumbled through the occupied West Bank, picking up Palestinian activists as they were plucked from their beds.

Mr. Abdul Salaam, 32, spent the next 18 days as a prisoner in Israel's crowded, chaotic and, by Arab accounts, often brutal military prison system. He was never charged with a crime, never tried,

never even interrogated by the authorities — but he considered himself lucky. Although he was granted an early release, hundreds of other Palestinians have remained imprisoned under regulations that allow the authorities to hold them for at least six months without charge or trial.

As the Israelis have sought to put down the five-month-long Palestinian uprising, they have turned increasingly to a form of arrest that they call "administrative detention."

Until December, Israel held an average of 50 Arabs under these regulations at any time. Now, Israeli officials say the number is at least 1,700, more than one-third of the 5,000 Palestinians currently imprisoned for alleged involvement in the revolt.

To hold these new inmates, Israel has opened or converted five additional prisons on camps, including a massive facility in the Negev desert where prisoners say water supplies are short and conditions rugged.

To make it easier to hold them, the army has abolished the requirement that each case be subject to judicial review and has given senior military officers the power to order detentions. New restrictions also have been put on family visits.

The result, according to critics, including defense lawyers, human rights activists and diplomats, is an arbitrary and harsh system of secret justice that has few discernible rules or standards and that offers its victims no workable appeal.

"In the past the Israelis always had some standards," said a Western diplomat who monitors the process. "They needed enough evidence to at least satisfy their own consciences. Now the standards have been swept away."

In Washington, the U.S. State Department said Thursday that it opposed administrative detention. "Those detained should be accorded judicial due process," said Phyllis Oakley, a State Department spokeswoman.

Israeli officials contend that adminis-

trative detention has helped stem the uprising, in which at least 176 Palestinians and two Israeli Jews have been killed.

"No one measure alone will extinguish the violence," Defense Minister Yitzak Rabin said last week on Israeli television. He added, however, that "administrative detentions have made it easier for us to arrest the inciting organizers in a wide sweep."

The net is a wide one. It encompasses activists, alleged instigators and a significant segment of the Palestinian elite. Sometimes, the army in its rounds seems to be working off lists of names of those previously arrested or convicted of security crimes. At other times, the detentions and the reasons for them appear more arbitrary.

Among those being held are doctors, lawyers, trade union leaders, university officials and students, including many student council chairmen. At least 20 journalists are in detention, including five of the nine officers of the Arab

Journalists Association, according to a tally by Western diplomats.

One of the most prominent prisoners is Nahil Jabari, 42, who is chairman of the board of Hebrew University, a dental surgeon in East Jerusalem and the head of a charitable society. He was called in to the Shin Bet internal security service's office in Hebron on March 10 and has been held ever since.

A senior military official said that Mr. Jabari was in detention because he allegedly maintained "very close connections with senior Palestine Liberation Organization activists in the territories and abroad" and received "instructions" on how to advance the organization's aims.

Mr. Jabari also is accused of distributing PLO money to elements involved in the uprising and helping organize public disturbances at the university, the official said. None of these charges has been made in court, and Mr. Jabari has not been officially notified of them.

Until last month, prisoners had to be brought before a military judge within

96 hours of their arrest, and an appeals board would automatically review the case within three months. Both those safeguards have been dropped, and only those who request an appeal get a review.

In the case of Mr. Jabari, his lawyer has filed an appeal, but there is such a backlog that it may take weeks or months to be heard. Last weekend, Mr. Jabari was transferred along with dozens of other prisoners from Jened prison in Nablus to Ketziot.

Ketziot, the new Negev desert detention center southwest of Beersheba, houses about 2,500 prisoners, nearly half of them under administrative detention.

Conditions there are grim, according to Mr. Abdul Salaam, who spent 11 days of his detention at the center, and according to Israeli journalists who were taken on an army tour of the facility two weeks ago. Inmates live in tents, water supplies are limited, toilet facilities are primitive. It is scorching hot in daytime and freezing at night.

No one has a name, but rather a num-

ber, which they must call out four times daily during roll calls, while they sit cross-legged in long rows with their heads behind their backs and their heads down. Mr. Abdul Salaam's number was 1,101.

He said his 18th day was the hardest because he knew that, under Israeli law, if he were held any longer he would automatically become a six-month prisoner. But at nightfall, he recalled, an official came to his tent and told him he could leave.

Mr. Abdul Salaam makes his living composing songs that he sings while playing the oud, a traditional stringed instrument similar to a lute. In recent months he has composed many songs about the Palestinian uprising, but none yet about his time in Ketziot. It was, he said, too wrenching to sing about.

"In that place you feel you are at the end of the world," he recited, "and if they do anything to you, nobody knows and nobody heard of you. In that situation I was really afraid."

'One Little Point' Held Up Agreement on INF in Geneva

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva over the sticky technical issues of medium-range missile inspection had been finished by 5 P.M. Thursday, the papers had been drawn up in English and Russian, and by 6 P.M. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze had held celebratory news conferences to announce that complete and satisfactory agreement had been reached on all points.

Then about 8 P.M. came a telephone call from a Soviet official to Maynard W. Giltman, chief U.S. negotiator for the INF Treaty. There was a problem "with our little point," he told Mr. Giltman, and the Soviet side wanted to make "just a small change."

It really was a small change, a senior U.S. negotiator said later, but to the Americans it was important. So important, it turned out, that Mr. Giltman and several other officials spent all night, until 7 A.M. Friday, jousting with the Soviets on this seemingly tiny issue, which came down to a difference of 66 centimeters (25 inches) between the two superpowers.

The saga of the "one little point"

was unknown to the world while it was taking place in Geneva. It became known Friday morning as Mr. Shultz and his aides left for Brussels to brief North Atlantic Treaty Organization ministers and several officials sought to explain what happened and, perhaps more important, what it meant.

One set of lessons on the minds of those with extensive U.S.-Soviet negotiating experience is that with the Soviets, nothing is ever over until the last word or comma has been signed, sealed and delivered — and maybe not then.

In November, for example, Mr. Shultz announced after a set of meetings with Mr. Shevardnadze in Geneva that all outstanding problems in the way of agreement on the INF Treaty had been resolved.

Only final drafting and other technicalities remained, according to Mr. Shultz. But in fact the two sides were engaged in intense negotiations about fine points until just hours before President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, signed the treaty in Washington on Dec. 8.

The current problems arose from preliminary meetings of the U.S. and Soviet inspectors who are to live and work in one another's country after ratification of the treaty, as the missiles are being eliminated and for years thereafter.

The treaty stipulates elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles, known as intermediate nuclear forces, which have ranges of 500 to 5,500 kilometers (300 to 3,400 miles).

The nature of the disagreements, officials said, illustrates a second major lesson of dealing with the Russians: the hoary arms control adage that "the devil is in the details."

The details, in this case, involved the size of the smallest container that will be subject to U.S. on-site inspection at the Soviet missile assembly plant at Votkinsk, near the Urals mountains. It was the only assembly plant in the Soviet Union for the SS-20 medium-range missile, the most important Soviet weapon to be eliminated.

The U.S. inspectors are to make sure no more SS-20s are produced.

U.S. Senate Bars Arms to Saudis

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate voted Friday to bar arms sales to Saudi Arabia until it is assured that the Saudis will put only conventional warheads on their Chinese-built missiles.

The administration has asked to sell Saudi Arabia about \$830 million in support equipment for its AWACS radar planes and armored personnel carriers, but protests about the quiet acquisition by the Saudis of Chinese-built CSS-2 missiles, capable of reaching Israel, put the request in danger on Capitol Hill.

TECHNOLOGY
IN THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY,
AS THEY AFFECT COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS—WORLDWIDE

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OMEGA

Omega — Official Timekeeper of the Olympic Games, Calgary and Seoul 1988



The Associated Press
Ayatollah Khomeini casting a vote Friday in Iranian elections.

Final Voting Starts in Iran For Majlis Representatives

Reuters

NICOSIA — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, voted Friday in elections for representatives in the Majlis, as the parliament is known, the Iranian news agency IRNA said in a report monitored here.

The report said the 85-year-old leader cast his vote in Tehran. This second stage of the Iranian elections was to choose 79 representatives from 20 provinces to serve four-year terms in the 270-seat parliament, IRNA said.

In the end, the prime minister had no real choice, a diplomatic observer said. "The only clean way out of the problem was to accept Okuno's resignation or dismiss him."

Spokesmen for the leading opposition parties immediately expressed satisfaction with Mr. Okuno's resignation.

Although the government probably has succeeded in containing the immediate controversy, political analysts say, Mr. Okuno is seen as having raised a series of sensitive political questions that are likely to become increasingly urgent as Japan's global role evolves.

Central to these issues, in the view of Mr. Okuno and other conservatives, is whether Japan can shed the sense of guilt that has colored the national mood for decades and reassess itself as a sovereign nation.

The intent behind his recent remarks, Mr. Okuno said in an interview, was not to offend Japan's neighbors but to point out the psychological obstacles the nation must confront if it is to succeed in its efforts to "internationalize."

"I want to address the Japanese as an independent people," Mr. Okuno said in the telephone interview. "The point is not to offend China or any other nation, but to say we should discuss these matters among ourselves before being pushed around by others."

Although nationalist views are not new in Japan, they are re-emerging, local commentators say, because of the international prominence Japan has assumed in recent years and the widespread view in Japanese political circles that U.S. power in the Pacific region and elsewhere is receding.

In addition, an underlying fear is that Japan is slowly losing a distinctive identity as a result of its social and economic modernization has produced a tendency toward "self-justification," as one analyst said, among Japanese politicians and educators, as well as in the media.

The challenge now confronting Japanese leaders, political experts suggest, is how to channel the nation's emerging impulses, how to turn previously aggressive drives to constructive international purposes. While Yasushi Nakasone, Mr. Takeshita's predecessor as prime minister, is credited as the first postwar Japanese leader to recognize this challenge, he is not seen as having provided a clear sense of national direction.

"There's quite a serious identity crisis in Japanese politics today," said Takeshi Sasaki, a political scientist at Tokyo University. "Mr. Okuno's expressions are simply one response to this crisis."

French newspapers called Mr. Mitterrand's government a "transition government" and a "government for a campaign," arguing that the heavy representation of long-serving Socialists was intended to galvanize Socialist supporters rather than facilitate the opening to the center that Mr. Mitterrand has called for.

But many commentators said that Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Rocard were intent on consolidating their position before their conservative opponents can regroup.

Some center-right politicians have shown signs of interest in breaking away from the mainstream conservative coalition comprising the Gaullists, led by Mr. Chirac, the centrists, led by Mr. Giscard d'E斯塔ing, and Raymond Barre, a former prime minister, who also was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency this year.

Former President Valéry Giscard d'E斯塔ing, a conservative leader, met Friday with Mr. Mitterrand. Afterward, he refused to comment on the makeup of the new government but reiterated that the center-right majority would "not stop the government from working" by seeking to overturn Mr. Rocard with a censure motion.

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The names of additional junior ministers announced Friday, just before the first cabinet meeting, did little to change the impression of Socialist domination. Of 26 ministers, 17 are Socialists.

Independents were given visible, but secondary posts. For example, Bernard Kouchner, founder of Médecins sans Frontières, the volunteer overseas medical corps, was named to a new post responsible for helping unemployed people and minorities.

Poland Expels 7 Belgians

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Poland has expelled seven Belgians for having contacts with illegal pacifist groups, a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

The fighting with tanks, artillery and rockets on Friday shattered a truce sponsored by Iran and Syria that had gone into effect on Wednesday night after Hezbollah advanced against Amal fighters.

"Talk is that there is an interna-

JAPAN: Official Resigns

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Okuno's remarks while avoiding direct disagreement with him.

"We would like to enhance friendly relations with neighboring countries from now on," said Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno.

Mr. Takeshita and other officials sought a compromise in the past several days that would mollify local opposition parties, which demanded Mr. Okuno's dismissal, and indicate to foreign observers that the minister's comments were not officially sanctioned.

On Thursday, the ruling party proposed that Mr. Okuno retract the controversial points of his statements. It was immediately evident, however, that the issue had gained too much momentum for such a step to suffice.

"In the end, the prime minister had no real choice," a diplomatic observer said. "The only clean way out of the problem was to accept Okuno's resignation or dismiss him."

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Earlier this week, the radio said that some families in Ha Son Binh Province, south of Hanoi, had run out of food. "Hunger may even worsen," the radio said, reporting that it would be two months before the next rice crop is harvested. It called on farmers to plant fast-growing vegetables to stave off famine. Monthly rice rations for soldiers and civil servants in the province have been cut by 13-16 percent, the radio said.

U.S. Seeks Alternative Bases in Asia

CANBERRA, Australia (Reuters) — South Korea, Singapore and the Pacific island of Guam are being considered by the United States in a serious study" to develop alternatives to U.S. military bases in the Philippines, a top U.S. military commander said Friday.

Admiral Ronald J. Hayes, the U.S. commander in chief in the Pacific, said that renegotiating the leases that expire in 1991 for Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base in the Philippines, the largest U.S. bases in Asia, was becoming difficult.

"I have underway at the present time a serious study to develop the alternatives to our presence in Clark and Subic," Admiral Hayes said. "We have no option but to take a serious-minded attitude about the alternatives." He said the study would look at possible bases in Guam, South Korea and Singapore.

Hungarian Academics to Start Union

VIENNA (Reuters) — Hundreds of Hungarian academics and research scientists were scheduled to meet Saturday in Budapest to form a trade union aimed at protecting research funding, a spokesman said.

They broke away from their official union within the trade union federation SZOT after it took no action over cuts of nearly a quarter in research funding announced in December.

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Between Primaries, Dukakis Counts on Coaxing Delegates

By Robin Toner

New York Times Service

BOSTON — This was supposed to be the year of the power broker, who would wheel and deal against the threat of a deadlocked national party convention to produce a Democratic presidential nominee.

Instead, a more appropriate emblem for the season is Ted Devine, a lanky and bespectacled lawyer bent over his personal computer in his cluttered office in the campaign headquarters here of Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts.

Mr. Devine, 32 years old, is the director of delegate selection for the Dukakis campaign. His goal is ensuring that Mr. Dukakis has at least 2,081 delegates on the morning of June 8, the day after the California and New Jersey primaries, when the long Democratic delegate-selection process will be over.

That would ensure Mr. Dukakis the party's nomination on the convention's first ballot, rule out the possibility of a brokered convention, and make the intense Mr. Devine and his candidate two hours from the race.

"I think the opportunities to put together a nominating majority by then are good," Mr. Devine said. Indeed, he has begun to predict it

with no small amount of confidence: the brinkmanship and the drama of the brokers have given way to the earnest, incremental progress of the delegate hunt.

Mr. Dukakis moved a few steps closer to his goal on Tuesday, when he scored big wins in the Nebraska and West Virginia primary elections. In West Virginia, he captured 79 percent of the vote to the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's 14 percent. Mr. Dukakis won 63 percent of the vote in Nebraska, compared with Mr. Jackson's 26 percent.

In terms of delegates, Mr. Dukakis fared even better, picking up all 37 delegates at stake in West Virginia and 18 of the 25 in Nebraska. According to The New York Times' delegate tally, Mr. Dukakis now has 1,565 delegates, while Mr. Jackson has 933.

If Mr. Dukakis keeps winning, the remaining primaries will bring him most of the delegates he needs. But there will not be quite enough.

So the Dukakis campaign must look for delegates elsewhere — among the party leaders and members of Congress who will attend the convention as "super-delegates"; among the delegates committed to candidates who have since left the race, and among others who remain uncommitted.

His front-running position makes him an attractive suitor, but this is still a season of relentless courtship for the Dukakis campaign. One Dukakis operative recently traversed the South, visiting one delegate after another committed to Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee, who has dropped out of the race.

But most of the wooing is done over the phone by young delegate

trackers. Mr. Devine has a list of rules, carried with him from one campaign to another. Rule Number 2: "Don't Cross State Lines," which means not to get involved with another tracker's delegates. Rule Number 5: "Let People Tell."

Mr. Devine added, "Delegate trackers should never yell back."

The idea behind the process is simple enough: build a relationship with a delegate, convert him or her to Mr. Dukakis, then keep him or her committed through the convention — not just on voting for the nomination but on the campaign's side on platform and rules issues as well.

The Dukakis campaign has its tracking activities computerized. After each contact with a delegate, a tracker is supposed to fill out a sheet that ranks the delegate on a scale of zero to five — with zero being solid public support for Mr. Dukakis. That information is then fed into the computer. Mr. Devine's troops are currently concentrating on members of the Democratic National Committee, who make up just over half of the 644 super-delegates.

At least one out of every eight delegates now committed to Mr. Dukakis was talked into supporting him.

By the morning of June 7, Mr. Devine hopes to have enough committed delegates so that the primary voters in California and New Jersey can put Mr. Dukakis over the top.

That would mean Mr. Dukakis could spend the remaining weeks before the convention building his image as the victorious nominee, rather than having to strike deals to ensure his nomination.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Computer Trauma

Looms for A.D. 2000

cessing say ample time remains to avoid trouble."

The problem stems from the widespread practice of programming computers to identify the year by its last two digits and assume they are preceded by 19. When the 1900s are over, many of today's programs will figure that the 00 or 01 in a date refers to 1900 or 1901.

Fortunately, up to 80 percent of today's programs, by some estimates, will have been replaced by 1999 in the normal course of business. Presumably, new software will be written with the millennium in mind.

"None of the changes are fun," said William H. Anderson of Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., "but they also are not brain surgery."

Short Takes

Capital punishment is almost three times as expensive as life

magazine. Another 5 percent were undecided. But 88 percent would do it all over again. Their husband's sense of humor was cited as the reason for falling in love by 49 percent, while 39 percent said they decided to marry him because "he shared my vision of the future." The most common reason given for not remarrying the same man was that the couple had nothing in common. A particular reason cited by Midwestern women was that "he's boring."

Americans are the fifth heaviest smokers in the world, according to the World Health Organization. Adult Americans smoked an average of 3,720 cigarettes each in 1985, about nine a day. Cyprus topped the list in the 122-country study, which did not include hand-rolled cigarettes, with an average of 4,020, followed by Cuba, Greece, Poland and the United States. Adults in Canada smoked

3,180, then came Spain at 2,740, Italy 2,460, France 2,400, West Germany 2,380, the Soviet Union 2,170 and Britain 2,130.

A nurseryman kept waiting an hour by his eye doctor figured his time was worth money and sent the doctor a bill for \$90. When Dr. G. Richard Cohen of Lake Worth, Florida, didn't pay up, William Esens sent him several warning notices and then sued. He agreed to drop the suit when Dr. Cohen said he would make a \$30 donation to the Lions Club, which raises money for eye care for the indigent. "This could cause havoc if people could sue just because they have to wait," the doctor said. "Next, they'll be suing if they wait in line at Sears."

Arthur Higbee

U.S. Halts Financing of Artificial-Heart Research

By Malcolm W. Browne

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States government no longer will finance development of an artificial human heart, the National Institutes of Health has announced.

The decision does not halt all artificial-heart research, but it deals a blow to the dream of building a mechanical pump to replace a heart that no longer functions.

The agency said that although the government had contributed nearly \$240 million to the development of an artificial heart since 1964, the \$2.7 million appropriated this year would be the last.

Dr. Claude Lenfant, director of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, said Thursday that the cancellation of federal funds for artificial hearts would apply only to devices intended to supplant the entire

function of a heart. Federal backing will continue to flow to organizations working on left-ventricular assist devices, partial hearts that would work in tandem with part of the real heart.

Dr. Lenfant noted that none of the five recipients of artificial hearts is still living. The human body just couldn't seem to tolerate it," he said.

Among the fatal complications that artificial heart recipients suffered were leaks, blood clots, and infections. Some investigators have suggested that the heart may have some subtle function in the chemical balance of the body, as well as for pumping blood.

But doctors have implanted artificial hearts in many patients to keep them alive until donor hearts have been available for transplant.

Left ventricular assist devices will be used to aid patients awaiting transplants and

might lead to further artificial heart development. When a left ventricular assist device has been perfected, a device more closely approximating a complete heart may be the next step.

Although laboratories and hospitals reliant on federal funds will no longer be able to develop total artificial hearts privately financed institutions will not be affected.

Among the latter is Humana-Audubon Hospital in Louisville, Kentucky. The artificial-heart program there is directed by Dr. Michael DeVries, the surgeon who performed the first implantation of what was intended as a permanent artificial heart in a human being. The operation was performed in 1982 on Barney Clark, who died three months later.

Dr. DeVries said in a statement that the government's decision would not affect Hu-

mana-Audubon's research either in heart-assist devices or complete hearts. He decried the cancellation of federal funds to other researchers, saying the decision would hinder, halt, or interrupt the efforts of "outstanding workers."

Dr. DeVries has implanted no new artificial hearts in the last several years. Another federal agency, the Food and Drug Administration, must grant permission for each such operation in advance.

It was not clear whether the FDA would prohibit any further artificial heart implants as a result of Thursday's action by the Institutes of Health.

A Humana-Audubon spokesman said the decision "does not affect FDA approval for the moment." Dr. DeVries, who has implanted four artificial heart devices, had been given permission to perform a total of seven.

Chet Baker, Jazz Trumpeter, Dies at 58

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — Chet Baker, 58, the American jazz trumpeter player, was found dead here Friday after falling out the second-floor window of his hotel, the police said.

Mr. Baker made his fame in the 1950s and '60s as a trumpeter with the Gerry Mulligan Quartet, and during the 1950s he was listed as the leading jazz trumpeter by the top jazz magazines, noted for his fluid and melodic style.

The musician was scheduled to make several appearances at part of a tour of the Netherlands.

No precise reason for Mr. Baker's fall was disclosed.

"All we know is that there was no criminal activity involved," said an Amsterdam police spokesman, Klaas Wilting. He said the police would not conduct an autopsy.

Born in Yale, Oklahoma, Chet Baker became known to the world as Chet Baker after the trumpet joined the quartet headed by Mr. Mulligan in the early 1950s.

Famed for the thin, cool tone of his trumpet playing, Mr. Baker set the standard for what jazz buffs knew as the "cool school."

After he returned to the United States from an eight-month stint in Europe in 1956, Mr. Baker became

addicted to heroin, he has said, and was arrested several times.

He soon returned to Europe, hoping to find better treatment for his addiction, and he lived in several European nations, including Switzerland, West Germany and Britain.

"Shen's masterpieces rank with Chekhov's," wrote Jeffrey C. Kinney, a professor of Asian studies at St. John's University in New York and the leading American authority on Mr. Shen. "Shen Congwen is indeed a medical problem, and there they treat it like a medical problem," Mr. Baker said at the time, referring to Europe.

However, Mr. Baker was sentenced to a 16-month prison term in Italy in 1960, and he was forced later to leave the country, where he had set up the Chet Baker Club in Milan. He had said he had kicked his habit on several occasions.

In 1968, his teeth were knocked out in a fight in San Francisco. He slowly learned to play again, wearing dentures.

A short film featuring Mr. Baker, "Chet's Romance," is in the short-subject competition at the Cannes Film Festival this year.

After he returned to the United States from an eight-month stint in Europe in 1956, Mr. Baker became

denounced by the Communists and Nationalists alike. Mr. Shen was writing banned in Taiwan, while mainland publishing houses burned his books and destroyed printing plates for his novels.

Richard B. Ogle, 63, a former governor of Illinois who ushered in the state income tax and may have paid for it by losing his re-election bid in 1972, Tuesday in Chicago, a day after a heart attack.

Paul Osborn, 86, the playwright and screenwriter, Thursday in New York City. He received the Tony for best Broadway revival in 1980 for his play "Morning at Seven," which originally opened on Broadway in 1939.

Other deaths:

Charles Pollock, 86, a painter,

L'EUROPE APRES 1992: ECONOMIE, POPULATION, POLITIQUE
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Survivor Ends 35-Year Silence Over Stalin-Era 'Doctors' Plot'

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — To wait was Yakov Rapoport's way, and his only weapon. His memory would itself protectively around the days in early 1953 that took him from the top ranks of Soviet medicine to a prison cell and back. When he returned, he kept silent, he kept waiting, and he kept remembering.

He remembered the thrill of manacled wrists and the interrogator's words: "plotter," "poison" and "Jewish bourgeois nationalist." He remembered daydreaming that the ordeal would end in exile — "a typical paradox of Stalin's epoch, that criminals' fondest dream was choosing the punishments for their uncommitted crimes."

After 20 years, he wrote it down. Then he waited another decade. "Now," he said in a recent interview, "the waiting is over."

On the eve of his 90th birthday, his memoirs have been published, a first-hand account of the convulsive moment of anti-Semitism called "the doctors' plot."

In April 1953, a month after Stalin's death, his successors repudiated the charges and freed the doctors. But for three decades and more afterward, the plot was never publicly put in context as the culmination of five years of increasingly vicious official discrimination against Jews.

This year, that difficult confrontation has slowly begun, spurred by a reference to the doctors' plot in Mikhail S. Gorbachev's speech on Soviet history last fall. Dr. Rapoport's memoirs were accepted by the monthly magazine *Druzhba Narodov*, his daughter Natalya's were accepted by the monthly *Yunost*, and both were published in the April editions.

"Bit by bit, I've been left alone, the last of those arrested, or at least I think so," Dr. Rapoport said. "The generations that follow must know about this."

"I had to write this down to rid myself of it," said Natalya, who was 14 when she opened the apartment door to find a crush of menacing men come to find proof of

her father's complicity in a plot to poison the top Kremlin leadership.

"It was the day I became an adult, after a happy childhood," she said in the interview, sitting next to her father between an ornate wooden desk and a portrait of Albert Einstein.

Her parents had had a life of privilege, Soviet-style. In Dr. Rapoport's case, this meant living in the Arbat district, the heartland of the Moscow intelligentsia, working with little hindrance in his medical specialty of pathology, serving as a top official at a leading medical institute, editing encyclopedias.

Natalya and her sister were in the Komsomol Communist youth league. Dr. Rapoport, who joined the Communist Party during World War II, believed in the superiority of the Communist system.

The nightmare began for the family when the leading newspaper published a report by the press agency Tass on Jan. 13, 1953: "Some time ago, the organs of state security uncovered a terrorist group of doctors whose goal was to shorten the lives of active statesmen of the Soviet Union by means of sabotage in the course of medical treatment."

Within days, rumors choked the air: poisoned medicine in drugstores; silent murder of infants in maternity wards.

Nine doctors, most of them Jews, were listed as being "among the participants." Later, according to a second Tass report, at least 10 more were arrested.

One of the first nine arrested, Dr. Miron Vovsi, was a close friend of Dr. Rapoport's. As her schoolmates were debating whether the executions would be public, Natalya had nightmares of Dr. Vovsi hanging in Red Square. But she did not imagine that her father would be arrested.

Dr. Rapoport had no illusions. "For about a month, they had been arresting my friends," he said. He and his wife felt fear but not surprise when they received a frightened call from Natasha the night of the search.

When they came home, some of the men took Dr. Rapoport to Le-

ftovto Prison. Mrs. Rapoport was taken away by others to witness a search of the dacha.

Natalya did not know. She thought both were gone for good. When her mother returned the next morning, she found her daughter huddled in the same place and the same position she had been during the search.

In Leftovto Prison, Dr. Rapoport lived and ate in a one-bed cell. He was not allowed to sleep. Up at 6 A.M., he discarded an inedible breakfast in the toilet. Interrogation lasted on and off all day and night until 5 A.M., followed by a shower.

At first, he pleased his investigators by freely admitting to such "Jewish bourgeois nationalist" acts as protesting quotas that kept young Jews from higher education.

Pleasure turned to bewilderment fury when he refused to confess to membership in the "terrorist plot."

"I don't understand your defense strategy," said the interrogator. Dr. Rapoport replied that he would not lie, either to exonerate or implicate himself.

Other arrested doctors, including Dr. Vovsi, did confess. Later, as Dr. Vovsi was dying of cancer in his leg, he told Dr. Rapoport: "You can't compare my state now with my state then. I've lost my leg, but I'm still a man. Then I ceased to be a man."

Death seemed inevitable, the investigation a sham. But suddenly the questioning took a different turn. Dr. Rapoport recalled. The interrogators abruptly started asking about certain symptoms that indicated a patient had a fatal illness. They inquired about good specialists. But the specialists were all in prison.

Then, while his doctors suggested therapy under the glare of the interrogators' lamps, Stalin died. And because he died, the doctors did not.

Dr. Rapoport was not told of Stalin's death. The country was in deep mourning, but all he knew was that the tone of the interrogations was changing. A few weeks after the strange questioning about medical symptoms, he was taken to

the new investigator, who first spoke to castigate the old investigator for Dr. Rapoport's emaciated appearance.

Said the new man: "Please forget what happened during the investigation. Investigations are investigations; anything can happen." Some weeks later, Dr. Rapoport was released. As he was reveling in the chance to use a razor and brush his teeth, his wife told him Stalin had died.

In the days and years afterward,

he kept his party membership, but he also kept his doubt. "There was some, but I hoped that somehow some would triumph," he said. "And I lived to the day when common sense did triumph."

He also forgave the friends who had shunned his family in his absence and did not meet his eye on his return. He felt himself no hero; to him there were no villains. Indeed, his parting request to an interviewer was, "Don't make me a hero."

For Natalya it was different. Slower to forgive the family friends who had shunned her and her mother during her father's arrest, she was adamant about not joining the party.

"I would never join his party for all these years," she said. "Only now, perhaps, in this year, if you asked whether I wanted to join the party, probably now I would agree because now I have the feeling — maybe I'm deceived — that something depends on me."

She was adamant about not joining the party.

On May 11, the trial opened in Sumgait of one Azerbaijani accused of taking part in the killings there. Officials say more than 80 people have been arrested by a special team of investigators sent from Moscow.

The protests in February prompted huge demonstrations of support in Yerevan, capital of Soviet Armenia. Counterdemonstrations occurred in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, and mobs in Sumgait, Azerbaijan's second-largest city, went on a rampage, killing 26 Armenians.

On May 5, it broke up on re-entry to the Earth's atmosphere.

The crew of the Mir, Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov, have been on board since December.

(Reuters, UPD)



Yakov Rapoport and his daughter, Natalya, in their Moscow apartment. Both have published their memoirs surrounding the arrests of doctors, most of whom were Jewish, in 1953, the year Stalin died.

Officials Report Protest In Soviet Region After Azerbaijani Gets Post

Reuters

MOSCOW — New demonstrations have occurred in the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh, at the center of recent ethnic unrest between Armenians and Azerbaijanis, officials in the region said.

They were not demonstrating, the editor said. "They were simply expressing the hope that justice would prevail at the Sumgait trial and there would be no outside pressure on the judges."

A spokesman at the regional Communist Party daily Sovetsky Karabakh said by telephone that a crowd of demonstrators had formed Thursday in Stepanakert, the capital of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, to protest the appointment of an Azerbaijani as deputy prosecutor.

"I can't say how many people there were, but there were quite a lot," the spokesman said. He said that the demonstrators later dispersed.

An official at the local Communist Party headquarters said Stepanakert, a town of 33,000 that is populated mainly by ethnic Armenians, was quiet on Friday. "People are going about their normal business," he added.

Stepanakert was the scene of mass demonstrations in February by ethnic Armenians protesting what they said was negligence of the region by Azerbaijani officials and demanding its transfer to neighboring Armenia.

Nagorno-Karabakh has a population of about 175,000, of whom 75 percent are Christian Armenians. It forms part of Soviet Azerbaijan, most of whose people are Moslems.

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The craft's predecessor, Progress-35, docked with the station on March 26 and uncoupled on May 5. It broke up on re-entry to the Earth's atmosphere.

The crew of the Mir, Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov, have been on board since December.

(Reuters, UPD)

An editor at the Armenian news agency Armypress in Yerevan said by telephone on Friday that hundreds of students gathered Thursday in the city's Opera Square and nearby to discuss the Sumgait trial.

"They were not demonstrating," the editor said. "They were simply expressing the hope that justice would prevail at the Sumgait trial and there would be no outside pressure on the judges."

A Soviet Satellite With Atom Power Loses Radio Link

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Soviet space officials said Friday that they lost radio contact in April with a nuclear-powered surveillance satellite.

But in a report issued through the Tass news agency, the officials said the satellite, *Cosmos-1900*, was continuing its planned flight under close observation from the ground. The Soviets said that steps would be taken to ensure that its 45-kilogram (100-pound) radioactive powerpack presents no danger when the craft plunges to Earth in the next three or four months.

Without radio contact, officials on the ground cannot control the satellite.

Cosmos-1900, launched Dec. 12, 1987, had equipment ensuring radiation safety when its flight was completed, the Tass report added.

Earlier Friday, the Soviet Union launched an unmanned cargo craft, Progress-36, to deliver supplies to the Mir orbiting space station. Tass said.

The craft's predecessor, Progress-35, docked with the station on March 26 and uncoupled on May 5. It broke up on re-entry to the Earth's atmosphere.

The crew of the Mir, Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov, have been on board since December.

(Reuters, UPD)

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Protest After Post

the Armenian news
press in Yerevan
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Friday, the Soviet Union

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26 and uncoupled on

broke up on re-entry to

atmosphere.

The Mir, Vladimir

Mazurov, have

hard since December.

(Reuters, UPI)

Russians Deploy Troops Near Kabul to Protect Withdrawals by Convoy

United Press International

KABUL, Afghanistan — Soviet soldiers and tanks were deployed Friday on major roads in the capital in anticipation of Moslem rebels threatening to withdraw from Afghanistan.

A Soviet officer said the first convoy to leave, starting the withdrawal from Afghanistan on Sunday after more than eight years of war against U.S.-armed Moslem rebels, "will not go without shooting."

"We are getting ready for anything: shells, mines," Major Valerii Opanasenko of the military traffic police said.

The first Soviet troops to leave Afghanistan were to arrive in Kabul soon from outlying areas and then drive about 185 miles (300 kilometers) north to the Soviet Union on Sunday. They reportedly will travel in a 30-kilometer convoy of 3,000 vehicles along the Salang Road, the only land route linking the Afghan capital and the border.

Major Opanasenko indicated that the Soviet military believes the guerrillas will not permit a peaceful departure, saying "the convoy will not go without shooting."

Western diplomats have also said they anticipated attacks on the Soviet column, pointing out that rebel forces recently established positions on both sides of the Salang Road just north of Kabul.

Standing outside the Soviet base at Kabul Airport on Perimeter Road, which circles the city, Major Opanasenko said Soviet tanker trucks lined up in a dusty field nearby would refuel vehicles arriving to form the initial convoy.

Asked when he personally would leave, the officer replied cheerfully that he was "like the captain of a ship" and would be among the last Soviet forces out of Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union agreed to withdraw its estimated 115,000 troops under UN-mediated accords it signed April 14 in Geneva with Afghanistan, the United States and Pakistan.

The leader of the Kabul govern-

ment has replaced 23 of 29 provincial governors without explanation.

The Associated Press reported

from Islamabad, Pakistan.

23 Governors Replaced

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BP 87

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Justice Minister Fernando Van Dunem of Angola, left, and Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa after meeting Friday in Congo. (Wendy Schreiner/Rex)

Pretoria and Angola Hold Peace Talks

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South African and Angolan officials met for nearly four hours Friday in Brazzaville, the Congolese capital, in an effort to end the civil war in Angola.

The two sides agreed that they "have no illusions" about the complexity of the issues facing them. South African officials said:

The negotiators agreed that further talks would be held soon in Brazzaville and would include representatives of the United States, which supports rebels fighting the Marxist government of Angola, and Cuba, which has about 40,000 troops in Angola. No date was set.

All four parties met May 3-4 in London in talks aimed at setting up a framework for regional peace negotiations. Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa, who headed his country's delegation, said after the meeting Friday that "important bilateral issues" had been discussed, but he declined to elaborate on the details.

"I express the hope that what we

have started will be rewarded with

peace and stability in our region,"

he said in a brief statement. "We

have agreed that there can be no military solution for the problems of our continent, particularly those of our region."

"I think I express the feelings of both delegations if I say we have no illusions of the complexity of the matters we address," he added, "but there is a willingness on the part of both governments to address them."

The talks were held amid indications that South Africa was seeking to chart an independent course in the talks, without Chester A. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who headed the London talks.

Mr. Botha said Friday: "I want to reaffirm that my government strongly believes that we as Africans ought to resolve our problems ourselves."

It was not clear what kind of independent course Pretoria was seeking. But a senior South African government source said in an interview in March that South Africa and Angola increasingly were leaning toward trying to negotiate bilaterally a military disengagement in southern Angola and a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, putting aside for the time being the complex issue of

independence for South-West Africa.

South Africa, along with the United States, has in the past consistently linked a resolution of the question of independence for South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

South Africa was understood to have requested the Brazzaville meeting. U.S. officials have said that Washington was not officially notified in advance.

The Socialist government of Congo, led by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, a steadfast supporter of Angola, appeared likely to play a continuing role in peace negotiations between Angola and South Africa.

Pretoria maintains that it is in the process of withdrawing 3,000 of its troops from southern Angola, where they are backing the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA.

Mr. Botha said Friday that the Congolese foreign minister, Antoine Ndinga Obia, who greeted the South African delegation but did not participate in the talks, "told us he is willing to again make Brazzaville available."

Heading the Angolan delegation was Justice Minister Fernando Van

Dunem and the deputy army chief of staff, Major General George Roberto Leal Montero.

Mr. Van Dunem, who appeared briefly with Mr. Botha at a news conference before leaving Brazzaville, thanked the South African foreign minister for his "frankness" and said positions had been clarified.

"I hope we will meet very soon to find an honorable solution to the problems of the region," he added.

Moscow Pledges to Cut Pollution Into Finland

Reuters

HELSINKI — The Soviet Union said under an agreement published on Friday that it would reduce atmospheric pollution that is being carried across its 1,300-kilometer (800-mile) border with Finland.

Under the accord signed at talks that ended here on Thursday, the Soviets have promised to reduce sulfur emissions from factories on the Kola Peninsula east of Finland to half the 1985 level by 1993. Soviet officials said that the sulfur emitted amounted to about 350,000 tons annually.

GARDES REVILLON: Les vacances beauté de vos fourrures

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DAF B.V. Profit for DAF in 1987

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tions of these companies, made a net profit of D.fl. 63.1 million on sales of D.fl. 3.8 billion in 1987. This is 7.8% of the average capital and reserves. In its annual report the company describes the financial results as satisfactory, all the more so because they were attained in a year in which many new products were put on the market and a start was made with merging the two companies into a homogeneous unit.

CSX CORPORATION

CSX Corporation is The Company That

Puts Things in Motion, with an asset base of \$13.2 billion backing worldwide operations in multimodal transportation, energy, properties and technology.

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Reuters is the world's largest electronic publisher. Through the Reuter Monitor network subscribers have access to the largest and most comprehensive real-time database commercially available. Reuters supplies a wide range of services both to business subscribers and to the news media.

It obtains its information from 137 Exchanges and over-the-counter markets, from data contributed by more than 3,100 subscribers in 79 countries and from a network of over 1,100 journalists, photographers and cameramen. To provide a complete picture of Reuters business, the 1987 Annual Report and Accounts is accompanied by a new Products and Technology brochure.

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Wolters Kluwer

Wolters Kluwer, formed in 1987 by the merged international publishers Wolters Samsom Group and Kluwer, is based in the Netherlands and has some 120 operating companies in 7 countries and over 7,900 employees. In 1987 sales rose to Dfl. 1,651 mln and net income rose by 16% to Dfl. 88.9 mln. Net income per ordinary share rose by 21% from Dfl. 6.34 to Dfl. 7.69. Main activities of Wolters Kluwer are scientific, information and educational publishing and professional training. In these fields prospects for further growth are favourable. Target turnover in 1990 is Dfl. 2 billion approx., with a net income of about 7% of sales.

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

The Culprit Is Spared

Most accounts have portrayed Donald Regan's memoir "For the Record" as little more than an unattractive "kiss-and-tell" account of Nancy Reagan's fixation with the occult. That underestimates a book profitably read on several levels.

It provides a useful account of the calamitous decisions that led the country into the present era of giant budget deficits. It chronicles endless, cheerless bureaucratic warfare. And it portrays an amiable, inattentive president who must bear responsibility (although Mr. Regan loyalty won't say so himself) for errors of ambitious subordinates.

In this sense, the book is a perfect companion to the first big insider account of the Reagan years, David Stockman's "The Triumph of Politics." To turn back and forth between them is to hear fugues of mutual venom. To Mr. Regan, Mr. Stockman was a brash "wunderkind" intent on pleasing congressional enemies. To Mr. Stockman, Mr. Regan was a practitioner of the "echo" principle: Whatever the president wanted, Mr. Regan would try to get.

But what emerges from both books is that the president's two most important economic advisers, Mr. Regan the Treasury secretary and Mr. Stockman the budget director, peddled with equal fervor the supply-side fantasy that the United States could somehow grow its way out of huge deficits resulting from the tax cuts of 1981 and a major increase in military spending. The only dif-

ference is that Mr. Regan clung to the fantasy longer than Mr. Stockman did.

The president floats ghostlike through Mr. Regan's pages as he did through Mr. Stockman's. There is one particularly revealing episode. In November 1984, James Baker, then the White House chief of staff, visited the Treasury Department, complaining that he was fired of the White House jungle where "wolves were all around." Mr. Regan suggested that they switch jobs and in January they took the idea to the president. It was clearly a big decision. But Mr. Regan found the president "equable, relaxed — almost incurious." "I did not know," he writes, "what to make of his passivity."

Within two years, Mr. Regan's new job had turned to dust. On Feb. 27, 1987, he resigned in the wake of charges by the Tower commission that he had been largely responsible for the "chaos" following the disclosure of the arms-for-hostages deal.

At this point the reader hopes that Mr. Regan will finally blow his stack. He gets angry all right, but only at peripheral figures. He does not focus on the president — the very man who created the policy vacuum that allowed the supply-siders to run wild, and the operational vacuum that allowed Oliver North to orchestrate a rogue foreign policy. There is no mistaking the real culprit. The narrative identifies him, even if the author does not.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jaruzelski Buys Time

Police action, church mediation and the calming counsel of Solidarity veterans have combined to halt Poland's latest labor revolt. The last workers left Gdańsk's Lenin shipyard neither broken nor victorious. The Jaruzelski government bargained with them, but conceded little.

The anticlimactic finish came as something of a relief. The volatile workplace confrontations threatened General Wojciech Jaruzelski's plans for economic reform. Poland's recently regained civil liberties and even Moscow's new non-interventionist policy. But relief does not mean resolution. Poland has merely bought a little more time to address the problems that make it the flashpoint of Eastern Europe.

Further explosions are certain unless the government uses this respite with imagination and courage. Its unilateral move to enact emergency economic powers is a discouraging sign. Even in this stalemate, the workers have made clear that no reform can succeed without their active support.

Few Poles now question the need for radical economic reform, and most agree on the

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ganging Up on Jamaica

To strengthen the Caribbean economies, Congress invited the countries there to invest in increased exports to the United States, including exports of ethanol. That was five years ago. Ethanol can be made from sugarcane, and Jamaica put millions of dollars into a modern ethanol plant. But ethanol can also be made from corn, and two years ago, caving in to pressure from American corn growers, Congress changed its mind and amended the law in a way that is now shutting Jamaican ethanol out of the American market. The American producers want to keep the ethanol market for themselves, for ethanol can be mixed with gasoline to produce motor fuel — gasohol.

The United States has broken faith with Jamaica, a country where incomes are about one-eighth the American average and where the millions that went into ethanol production will not be easily replaced. The ethanol case is an example of U.S. trade policy at its erratic and protectionist worst.

Since ethanol made solely from sugar-cane is too expensive to be able to compete in the United States, Caribbean producers often turned to European wine as a feedstock instead. The European Community supports wine prices at a high level and has vast surpluses of coarse, undrinkable wine that it dumps — that is, sells below cost —

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Slim Summit Expectations

Two weeks from now Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan meet in Moscow for their fourth get-together in 30 months. Mr. Reagan can wish Mr. Gorbachev luck in restructuring Russia (while confessing he is not sure how much the West would really relish a stronger Soviet Union). Mr. Gorbachev can wish Mr. Reagan an on-star-crossed retirement next January, on the cusp of Capricorn. Apart from that, nothing much is likely to happen in Moscow: no arms-cutting treaty signed, no hands clasped on deals for ending war in Asia, Africa or Latin America.

Plenty of conflict-control business is still needed between Russia and the democracies, but most of it can be done in quiet nooks below the summit. There may be somewhat less business to do in the next few years than there has been in the past few. This will disappoint only those who have let themselves be carried away by the recent bout of over-summission.

They should remember Tantatis, whose punishment from the gods for assuming too much was to see the yearned-for fruit always slipping out of reach. The trouble with sum-

mit is that they lead decent-hearted people to expect too much. "A meeting will help East and West to understand each other better." They understand each other only too well; that is why they disagree so much. "At least it will ease tensions." No. The tensions come from the conflicts of values and interests, not from any lack of talking.

— The Economist (London).

Returning to UNESCO?

We are genuinely pleased to welcome positive indications that the United States, Britain and Singapore will shortly rejoin UNESCO. The United States and Britain have continued international cultural and scientific activities during their UNESCO absence, of course, in part through regional American Centers and British Council offices. But that has not provided the same range of opportunities for the interchanges essential today among countries large and small, newly developing and fully developed. Our complex world is now too interdependent for such key nations to go it alone in their global cultural, scientific and educational contacts.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

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Israel at 40: Much Achieved, Much to Do

By Abraham Rabinovich

JERUSALEM — Like a middle-aged housewife who suddenly comes across a picture of herself as a radiant young woman, Israeli passers-by stare reflectively at a 40th anniversary poster showing a photograph of a street crowd in Tel Aviv at the announcement of statehood in 1948. The faces in the photo glow with deep joy, every one wreathed in a smile even though Arab armies were already moving toward the borders of the new state intent on its annihilation.

Israelis, as a nation, have not smiled like that since the aftermath of the 1967 war when they

'Arabs and Jews have had a fantastic past together. We can have a much more fantastic future.'

found themselves not only still alive but ruling an empire stretching from the heights of Syria to the banks of the Suez Canal.

The somber men at 40 is not so much the face of failed dreams as of middle-age angst compounded by a dilemma over the occupied territories that has split Israel down the middle.

Many of the dreams of the newborn state 40 years ago have been realized more fully than could have been imagined. The 650,000 Jews living in the country at its founding absorbed within three years some 700,000 immigrants — Holocaust survivors and Jews from Arab countries — and settled them in 500 new agricultural settlements and a score of new towns around the country. Veteran farmers and their families moved into the villages as volunteers to teach the rudiments of agriculture and communal organization. It was one of the most successful examples of state building in modern history.

Despite all these achievements, a sense of malaise hovers over Israel on its 40th anniversary — which falls on May 14 in the Gregorian calendar but was celebrated in Israel, under the Hebrew calendar, on April 20. To a considerable extent, it is a malaise born not of failed dreams but of achieved dreams — achievement leading to losses of challenge. But there are also failed dreams.

Israel has not become "a moral light unto the nations" as its founders had hoped. Except for

members of the 280 kibbutzim who follow a clear ideology of equality, the moral quality of the country's life is much like that of any other.

The standard of living and professional opportunities have increased tremendously, but ambitions and talents have grown faster, making the country too small for many of its citizens. Close to 300,000 Israelis have emigrated over the years.

A recent poll shows that one in five Israelis

between 18 and 29 have given thought to emigration. The prospect of military reserve duty one month a year until age 50 is an inducement to some to seek an easier life elsewhere. The sense of

malaise also derives from a feeling of hopeless deadlock over central national issues, particularly the future of the occupied territories. So despairing is the left-of-center Israel of finding a solution by political persuasion that many hope that the United States will impose a solution "to save Israel from itself."

Industrially, too, the country has begun to find its way, particularly in high tech and electronics. Hard-nosed economists see the country, now dependent on some \$3 billion in American military and civilian aid annually, achieving economic independence in the coming generation.

Militarily, Israel has proved amazingly virile. It has emerged victorious in five wars and its 100 million Arabs around them.

The conflict stems from fear," Mr. Chouraqui says. "Jewish fear of Arabs and Arab fear of Jews." This mind-set can be changed overnight, he suggests — as it was when Egypt and Israel ended their enmity. The German-French experience has historically been much more bitter than the Israel-Arab experience, he notes, yet the two European nations have now linked their fate in the European context.

"The Arabs and the Jews have had a fantastic past together," Mr. Chouraqui says, referring to their relation in medieval times. "We can have a much more fantastic future."

Before such a vision can be regarded as viable, Israel will likely have to pass through wrenching internal conflict and possibly the threat of another war that will make the choices clear-cut and immediate. It is from the edge of the abyss that one sometimes best discerns historical vistas.

Mr. Rabinovich is a feature writer for the Jerusalem Post and author of "The Boats of Cherbourg," published last month. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Development Is Mandatory and Has to Be Different

By Nafis Sadik

The writer is executive director of the United Nations Population Fund.

Europe's heyday. In the second place, the attempt would be suicidal. Eight billion people consuming resources and creating waste in the style of the United States, France or Japan would quickly destroy the resource base.

We have hardly heard the first, let alone the last, of the environmental cost of development. India and China

have put in place major projects to rescue some of the most damaged areas.

To free the Ganges of human, agricultural and industrial waste, India has committed the equivalent of \$300 million. This is only a start. The Ganges watershed and plains support a quarter of India's population, more than 250 million people, and more than 100 cities live in its banks. A real cleanup would cost billions.

Developing countries will continue to seek industrial growth, and the richer countries will help them as a matter of self-interest as well as of altruism.

But the experience of industrialized countries is that industrial pollution increases before it can be reduced. Cost can put reduction out of reach.

Two possibilities offer themselves.

The first is to work on cleaner technology and energy conservation. This is principally a task for the industrialized countries, who have the lead in advanced technology and the money to pay for it. The cost of clean technology may be high, but it cannot exceed the cost of life itself.

The second is to work directly on slower population growth — the responsibility of the developing countries. They cannot afford the luxury of leisurely progress from large to smaller families as in Europe and America.

China, Indonesia, Thailand, Mexico and many others have shown that rapid population growth can be slowed. They work on public health, education, family planning; and on an expanded role for women outside the traditional sphere of family and home. They give social development equal importance with economic growth.

When poor families are offered hope, their expectations rise. As with all of us, their expectations are partly economic. But the economic element is a means to an end. What they and

all humans are interested in is a better life. Given the possibility, that includes spacing the children two or three years apart, which probably means a smaller family. The children will be healthier, and so will the mother. Less means more; quality is more important than quantity, when the choice is available.

A better life for the world's poor — health, education, housing, civil rights and a measure of political freedom and justice — is not free. But it is available at a cost that developing countries can afford, given the will and some aid. Such gains contribute to development, but they do not pollute. They are within reach, now.

They are not the final answer, but they show the way ahead. The United Nations Population Fund has been among those arguing that social development should not be sacrificed to economic "adjustment" when debt repayment is discussed. Social development is not a luxury. It may be the only true development we can afford, and thus the surest chance for peace.

The writer, a Pakistani physician, took charge of the UNFPA in March 1987. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Build Economies Instead of Bleeding Them

By Rudiger Dornbusch

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Cut away the complexities and the international debt problem reduces to a choice: bleed or build.

The current course, favored by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, amounts to a treadmill of pretense and make-believe on which both debtors and creditors are falling behind. The debtors can neither afford to pay nor to walk out on the system.

The creditors are unwilling to put up new money. And so the blood flows.

The major proposals for solving the problem — swaps of debt for equity in debtor countries' enterprises, or a public debt facility to write down some or all of the \$450 billion in outstanding loans — ignore the debtor countries' most pressing need. Rather than straightforward debt relief, they need help reconstructing their economies in order to produce the growth that will allow them to resume debt service.

Reconstruction is built on two principles:

Second, they would have to quiet nationalistic resentments aroused by foreign investment — which might not be as hard as it sounds. After all, intrusions on their sovereignty by banks, governments and the IMF are far more pervasive and destructive than some foreign companies coming in and employing some people.

Growth and financial stability in Mexico, Brazil and the Philippines would help create a business climate in which investment would be profitable. With any luck, within 10 years the debt could be paid routinely out of the flow of flight capital and voluntary foreign investment. Even if not a sure thing, reconstruction is a more promising way to get one's money back, than putting debtor countries into depression and hyperinflation.

Debtors would retain the funds to support reconstruction, but the money would be invested and managed by outsiders, insuring against its disappearance in poor fiscal policies or premature growth of consumption. Creditors would forgo interest payments denominated in dollars, but their claims would be enhanced by a sharply improved business climate and growth performance in the debtor countries.

Surely the public interest is better served by debtor reconstruction than by Secretary Baker's treadmill.

The writer is professor of international economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Chirac Out: Bush Might Take Note

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — In case George Bush is planning to have a nice day, his advisers should keep him away from the postmortem being conducted on the French presidential election. The crushing defeat suffered by the center-right candidate, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, contains some troubling signs for Mr. Bush and the campaign strategy he is following.

Like Mr. Bush, Mr. Chirac started the campaign counting mainly on voters to subordinate disagreements about character and disagreements on specific issues to a sense of economic well-being. As long as the economy appeared to be doing well, Mr. Chirac believed, the voters would reward those who were managing it.

Mr. Chirac's losing strategy was designed by his eminence grise, Edouard Balladur, who operated as the cover-man of the campaign from his job as finance minister. For Mr. Balladur, keeping inflation down, interest rates stable and job-creation programs ticking — all of which accomplished — would lead Mr. Chirac to victory.

That same list of priorities would undoubtedly be endorsed by James Baker, who has preferred to stay as Treasury secretary to ensure that the economy and Mr. Bush both look healthy in November, rather than resume the overt role he played as Mr. Bush's campaign manager in 1980.

When controversy erupted around immigration and education reform,

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In case George Bush is to have a nice day, he'd keep him away from an being conducted on residential election. He suffered by the center.

Prime Minister Jean contains some trouble Bush and the campaign following.

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The list of priorities would be endorsed by James has preferred to stay a secretary to ensure that he and Mr. Bush both got November, rather than revert role he played as Spanish manager in 1980.

Controversy erupted around

and education reform

is backdated from the

earlier much as Mr. Bush's mention of the Iran-contra Meese or Manuel Antonio Cool it. Mr. Balladur told

the economy counts

not enough.

Mr. Chirico's advisers observed

had finished packing up

it turned out the lights the

time. "With nothing three

the economic front, you can't be decisive. Voters

are being addressed directly

Mitterrand or Jean-Marie

we're not taking on us or defining ourselves."

list of contrasts between

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not quite as Jimmy Carter

Ronald Reagan did

the inauguration in 1981, but

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Suzy Menkes Named Fashion Editor of IHT

Suzy Menkes, the distinguished fashion writer and editor, was named Friday as fashion editor of the International Herald Tribune. Ms. Menkes will take up the post that was held by Hélène Dorsey for many years until her death in December. Ms. Menkes has served as fashion editor of The Independent of London from 1987 to the present. From 1980 to 1987 she was fashion editor of The Times of London, where she began her journalistic career in 1966. She is also the author of four books, including "The Windsor Style" and "The Royal Jewels." John Vincent, executive editor of the International Herald Tribune, said, "This newspaper has always had a deep and passionate involvement with the worlds of fashion and style. Hélène Dorsey pioneered writing about them with irreverence, wit, and intimate knowledge. Suzy Menkes has all of those attributes and a vast capital of respect among her journalistic and fashion colleagues. I am delighted Ms. Menkes is joining the Trib and I am sure she will enhance the paper's unique fashion tradition." Ms. Menkes is the holder of several awards for her fashion commentary. She is married to David Spanier, diplomatic correspondent of London Broadcasting. They have three sons, ages 16, 14, and 9. Ms. Menkes will take up her new assignment in September.

An 'Island' Rises Amid Fanfare At Cannes Fest

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

International Herald Tribune

CANNES — Amid the usual pageantry and hoopla, the British "Pascal's Island" stands out among the films shown in the first few days of the 41st Cannes film festival. Unlike the highly touted "The Big Blue" and the static "L'Oranger au noir," "Pascal's Island" holds attention firmly with its ironic revelation of the intrigues that occur on a Greek island under the Ottoman Empire's crumbling rule in 1908.

The social activities that accompany the annual gathering of film figures have grown less dazzling in recent times. However, the paparazzi have returned in droves to snap the international stars and the native population forms ranks before the Croisette hotels in hopes of catching glimpses of its idols.

Party giving is again in fashion, though it has yet to come to full flower. The Gaumont organization took over the large restaurant on the top floor of the Palais des Festivals that looks out on the bay of Cannes and the curving waterfront with its necklace of twinkling lights. For a gala midnight banquet after the premiere of its production, "The Big Blue," Sophie Marceau, in a pink gown, and Sandrine Bonnaire, last year's winter as best actress for her role in "Sous le Soleil de Satan" ("Under

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Endesa Starts 53 Million-Share Sale

Reuters

MADRID — The state power utility Empresa Nacional de Electricidad SA began placing 20.38 percent of its capital with Spanish and foreign investors Friday in an offering expected to raise 74.2 billion pesetas (\$663 million).

The offering of 53 million Endesa shares is Spain's biggest market flotation ever, and stock analysts say it is the largest share placement in Europe since the market collapse in October.

It is also the most ambitious partial privatization of a Spanish state company, and thus is seen as a forerunner to the planned flotation later this year of the state oil company Repsol SA.

Claudio Aranzadi, chairman of the state holding company Instituto Nacional de Industria, or INI, which owns Endesa, said shares in the utility would be offered to the public at 1,400 pesetas each.

Endesa shares last traded at 1,512 pesetas apiece. Their trading was suspended May 6 pending completion of the floatation plan.

This is the biggest operation of this kind ever carried out in Spain."

Mr. Aranzadi said at a news conference, "We want as many private investors as possible to have a share in the company."

INI now owns 96 percent of the country's biggest electrical utility. The rest of Endesa's stock is in private hands.

INI and other Spanish state holding companies are pursuing a policy of offering shares to the public in the country's more successful state-held businesses while retaining majority control.

Mr. Aranzadi said Friday in an interview, however, "We do not envisage offering any more shares in Endesa to the public in the foreseeable future."

Endesa, which generates 32 percent of Spain's electricity, reported net group profit last year of \$1.07 billion pesetas on sales of 422.12 billion pesetas.

Of the shares being placed, 38 million are being offered to Spanish investors and foreigners living in Spain, one million have been reserved for employees of the INI group and Endesa, and 14 million are to go to foreign investors.

More than 9 million of the shares going overseas are being placed in New York. Endesa shares will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the end of May or in early June. The U.S. investment bank Goldman, Sachs & Co. is handling the placement of shares in the United States.

An INI official said the offer would close May 28. In London, Endesa shares on the Madrid stock market is now scheduled to resume June 1, but the move could be delayed until June 6.

The holding company recently offered shares in the paper producer Empresa Nacional de Celulosa to the public, and it is drawing up plans to sell shares next year in Iberia airline, which remains to profit in 1988 after years of losses.

Earlier this year, INI itself reported that it had halved its losses in 1987, to 50 billion pesetas.

Repsol, owned by the state energy holding company Instituto Nacional de Hidrocarburos, will float up to 45 percent of its shares this autumn.

Maxwell to Tap Swiss Market For Acquisition

Agence France-Presse

ZURICH — Maxwell Communication Corp. plans to float a 150 million Swiss franc (\$107 million) bond issue on the Swiss capital market, spokesman at Banque Populaire Suisse, the lead manager, said Friday.

Robert Maxwell, chairman of the company, said earlier that some of the proceeds would be used to finance an unspecified acquisition in the United States. He has also said that he is trying to build financial resources to launch a "major offensive" aimed at acquiring advertising and marketing companies worldwide.

He said he had negotiated a \$2 billion line of credit with an international bank consortium.

Subscriptions to the seven-year issue are to begin Monday.

Industry Team Led by GE Wins Major SDI Contract

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department, awarding one of the largest contracts yet under the Strategic Defense Initiative, has chosen an industry team led by General Electric Co. to play a leading role in the development and initial deployment of defense against ballistic missiles.

The first phase is expected to cost \$100 billion to \$150 billion.

Even before the final decision on deploying the weapons can be made, some time in the mid-1990s, the Pentagon expects to spend many billions of dollars on additional research into the technologies that would be used.

The contract is for five years' work and includes provisions for two optional extensions of two years each.

It represents a notable step toward eventual deployment of an SDI defense, after a Pentagon decision last fall to begin development of the key systems envisioned for the program's first phase.

Among the devices envisioned as part of the initial strategic defense set-up are a ground-based interceptor that would strike ballistic missile warheads before they re-enter the Earth's atmosphere; a space-based interceptor, whose high-speed rockets would be fired from orbiting satellites at missiles rising from the Earth or at nuclear warheads moving through space; a ground-based system for detecting and tracking warheads in space, or a space-based sensor for the same tasks.

The burden on the General Electric team is to assure that the complex hardware involved in this contract uses the same computer language, communicates by common radio frequencies, and otherwise works in concert.

TRADE: Japan Surplus Narrows

(Continued from page 1)

new products more expensive in the United States.

Japanese car makers were mainly to thank for the drop in the surplus with the United States. Car exports to the United States slumped by more than 20 percent last month as U.S. consumers shied away from paying the higher prices now on Japanese vehicles.

The companies will not build much of the hardware under this contract. But their work, described as systems engineering and integration, will influence the course of what could become the next decade's most ambitious arms pro-

ject. The first phase is expected to cost \$100 billion to \$150 billion.

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Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$ 600 340 190

The burden on the General Electric team is to assure that the complex hardware involved in this contract uses the same computer language, communicates by common radio frequencies, and otherwise works in concert.

The decline in exports to the United States may just be a statistical reaction to the sharp 15.8 percent increase in March," he said.

Given growing signs of a firm U.S. economy, especially strong consumption, a boom in Japanese exports could not be ruled out, Mr. Ueda said.

David Pike, an economist with the brokerage UBS/Philips & Drew, said that, "The pace of the reduction in the surplus is likely to slow."

Mr. Pike added that Japanese electrical and electronics manufacturers had "adjusted to the tougher competitive environment" and had introduced a range of new products to tiny television sets.

With Southeast Asia, the surplus grew to \$1.27 billion from \$1.16 billion, as exports rose 29.8 percent and imports 37.2 percent.

Despite the monthly improvement in the overall balance last month, Nobuyuki Ueda, senior economist at Long-Term Credit

Bank of Japan, said he was not optimistic that Japan's trade surplus would decline fast enough to ease trade friction with other countries because of signs that exports were beginning to rise again.

Although Japanese exports to the United States dropped for the first time in eight months in April, Mr. Ueda expressed doubts that the trend would continue.

Imports of U.S.-made cars more than quadrupled in April. Adding to that growth were 1,350 vehicles made at Honda Motor Co.'s plant in the United States.

Although Japan cut its surplus with the United States, the surplus with the European Community was sharply higher, growing to \$2.30 billion in April from \$1.82 billion a year earlier. Exports rose 36.1 percent, to \$4.17 billion, while imports grew 50 percent, to \$1.87 billion.

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AMEX

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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(Continued on next page)

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Next	Bid	Astd	Issue/Mot.	Coupons	Next	Bid	Astd
16-09	90.25	90.75	Ireland 93 Gb	9%	18-05	97.25	98.15
17-16	97.00	97.50	Ireland 94 Gb	9%	09-06	99.85	99.85
	99.77	99.87	Lands Perfum Vt Gb	9%	14-06	99.57	99.57
31-05	99.45	99.50	Lands Perfum Vt Gb	9%	12-07	99.75	99.75
	99.75	99.84	Llloyd Euro 95 Gb	9%	26-05	97.75	98.75
21-04	92.20	94.00	Midland B/S Gb	8.5%	11-08	94.25	95.25
17-07	92.00	94.00	Mitik Mitk B/S Vt Gb	8%	28-06	93.61	93.61
31-02	95.75	95.90	Mitk Class A/B1 Mot28	8.12	20-08	100.00	100.00
	96.00	98.00	Tmc 2 Nov 14	7%	01-09	99.70	99.70
13-06	83.50	85.50	Tmc 4 May 15	7%	01-09	99.70	99.70
30-04	91.95	99.70	Tmc No1 Sep 14	8%	25-04	99.12	99.20
14-05	99.45	99.50	Tmc No3 Oct 15	8.7	01-09	99.75	99.75
	99.45	99.65	Tmc No7 November 15	11-15	01-09	99.75	99.85
14-07	90.15	90.25	NBII Sep13	8.5%	28-04	99.25	99.35
	97.00	97.50	NH2 Oct14	8.75	27-05	99.30	99.30
19-09	97.00	98.42	NH3 Third Nov14	9%	31-05	99.25	99.25
	99.75	99.87	No1 Provincial 96 Gb	9%	22-04	99.51	99.51
05-11	95.45	95.90	No1 Nationwide B/S 25 Gb	9%	08-07	99.47	99.72
04-07	66.00	71.00	No1 Nationwide B/S 56 Gb	8.35	01-07	99.15	99.15
	67.00	68.00	No1 Nationwide B/S OCT20	11-13	18-06	99.20	99.20
04-06	61.00	71.00	New Zealand B/S 77 Gb	9%	11-05	99.37	99.37
07-11	66.00	68.00	Piedmont 95 Gb	9.13	07-05	99.74	99.74
11-08	100.20	100.30	Perf Ross No1 May 18	9%	29-04	99.40	99.40
	100.20	100.60	Rhs 05 Gb	9%	22-04	99.21	99.21
07-06	98.00	98.00	Sncd 90/VG Gb	9%	01-09	99.25	99.25
21-10	98.00	99.00	Tmc 13 April 2015	8%	01-09	99.25	99.25
	99.00	99.00	Tmc 15 Sep 2015	8.975	20-04	99.25	99.25
20-05	95.50	100.00	Wigstock B/S 95 Gb	9%	18-05	99.30	99.30
	99.00	99.85					

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Astro
Bnc 91 (Den)	3%	28-04	100.17/100.37	
Belgium 97 (Dom)	3%	21-05	100.25/100.27	
Cred Fonciere 94 (Dom)	3%	14-07	100.37/100.62	
CIC 93	1.672	21-09	100.21/100.35	
Dresdner Fin 90 (Dom)	3%	28-04	100.25/100.30	
Eurofin 91 (Dom)	3%	22-07	100.50/100.61	
Ireland 93 (Dom)	3%	14-07	99.75/100.05	
Midland Int'l (Dom)	3%	27-05	99.00/99.25	
Jo Morrison 95 Cap	3%	31-01	97.00/98.00	
Sweden 97 (Den)	4%	21-05	100.25/100.35	

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		E.C.U.			
Issuer/Mat.	Coupon/Next	Bid	Avgd.		
Cr Fischer '94 (Euro)	6%	14-05	91.80	100.00	
Cr Fischer '95 (Euro)	4.25	15-07	99.20	100.00	
Cr National '95 (Euro)	5%	15-07	99.40	99.75	
Eur '93 (Euro)					

1-07 99.55	91.20	8.46	25-07 91.35	91.05
Ireland 97 (Ecu).	87.80	5.61	26-07 91.50	91.20
Italy 97	87.80	5.61	30-06 91.50	91.00
Picard 19 Sept 97	87.80	5.61	21-07 91.50	91.20
<i>Source : Credit Suisse-Firstrust Boston Ltd.</i>				
<i>London</i>				

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Mainly Higher, Pound Rises

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar finished mostly higher in thin trading Friday, supported by the covering of short positions before the weekend, while the British pound advanced, dealers said.

Dollar trading was slim as dealers began to position themselves for the scheduled Tuesday release of the U.S. trade figures for March.

The pound rose to \$1.8900 from \$1.8850 on Thursday.

But, against other currencies, the dollar rose to 1.6838 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6823 on Thursday, and to 1.2478 yen, up from 1.2455. It also gained against the Swiss franc, rising to 1.4010 from 1.3985, and against the French franc, advancing to 5.7080 from 5.7055.

The dollar drew support from stock and bond prices, dealers said, and from a statement by Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, who said U.S. exports were competitive with the currency at its current level.

The securities market moved higher after the government reported that wholesale prices rose just 0.4 percent in April. Although the increase was in line with expectations, the markets were cheered because most of the rise was in energy and food prices.

The increase in the pound followed a surge in European trading earlier in the day. The pound rose to its highest level in nearly two years against the mark in London, bringing the Bank of England into the currency market to try to stem its advance.

As in New York, the dollar edged higher against other currencies.

London Dollar Rates

	F.R.L.	T.M.
Deutsche mark	1.6838	1.6790
Pound sterling	1.8910	1.8845
Swiss franc	1.4010	1.3985
French franc	5.7080	5.7055

Source: Reuters

cies in London although it fell against the pound.

A booming British economy and high interest rates compared with those in other countries have been attracting money to pound-denominated assets in recent weeks.

Dealers said the Bank of England sold pounds for dollars in morning trading in Europe, but the intervention was limited.

In London, the pound closed at 3.1825 DM, up from 3.1643 DM on Thursday. The last time the British unit closed above 3.18 DM was July 24, 1986, when it ended at 3.1827, according to the Bank of England.

A European dealer in London said: "Japanese investors bought large amounts of sterling. That's a clear sign that the market is confident about the pound's direction."

In Frankfurt, the pound rose to 3.1815 DM at the closing in quiet trading, up from 3.1615 on Thursday.

Dealers said pound-denominated assets were attractive to investors. "It's a strong currency and rising, and interest rates are high. What else do you want from a currency you put your money in?" asked a dealer for a U.S. bank.

But some traders warned that the pound could drop as quickly as it rose over the past few months.

"If U.K. interest rates become less attractive one day, sterling will slump," one dealer said.

Against the U.S. currency in London, the pound rose to \$1.8910 from \$1.8845 Thursday.

But the dollar rose to 1.6830 DM from 1.6790 on Wednesday. It also gained against the yen, rising to 1.2465 from 1.2450; against the Swiss franc, advancing to 1.4005 from 1.3965; and against the French franc, climbing to 5.7040 from 5.6965.

Dollar trading remained slow around the world in advance of the trade report.

"Everything depends on the trade figures now," said a trader at a U.S. bank in London. Market forecasts predict a trade deficit of \$12.5 billion to \$13 billion, improving from the \$13.83 billion shortfall in February.

Some dealers said an unexpectedly large trade gap could knock the dollar out of its recent tight ranges and start a widely expected slide.

(Reuters, AFP)

LAWSON: Rift With Thatcher on Economy Policy Threatens to Force Britain's Chancellor Out of Office

(Continued from Page 1)
taining and that they severely crimp British competitiveness.

The persistence of the dispute is causing nervousness among Conservatives in Parliament and a mixture of glee and consternation on the part of a Labor opposition that has been kept out of power by the success of Thatcher-Lawson economic management. While Labor cannot help but relish the rift, it is concerned about the dispute's effect on British industry.

At a press conference Thursday night, Mr. Kinnock said Mrs. Thatcher was guilty of "treachery" by refusing to endorse her chancellor and that they severely crimp British competitiveness.

According to other observers, the conflict is also creating confusion among finance ministers from the Group of Seven industrial nations regarding Britain's strategy on the pound and interest rates.

As a senior aide to a non-British central banker said last week, "It looks kind of silly to have Nigel Lawson promoting a grand scheme of managed-float exchange rates for the world economy in a speech last month in West Berlin."

It is increasingly evident, though, that Britain no longer speaks with one voice.

Mrs. Thatcher, a noninterven-

Treasury Sales End Well

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. Treasury wound up its quarterly note and bond auctions on a modestly successful note as investors purchased \$8.5 billion of 30-year bonds at yields slightly below market expectations.

Analysts had fretted early in the week about prospects for the auction on Thursday, but they said demand from Japanese investors, who were active bidders at Wednesday's 10-year note sale, was surprisingly brisk. Domestic demand, however, was said to be light.

At the auction, the Treasury said its new bellwether issue sold at an average yield of 9.17 percent, the highest level in 15 months and well above the 8.51 percent yield on the bonds sold at the previous auction, on Feb. 4. But some analysts had predicted yields would rise to around 9.25 percent.

According to market participants, Japanese investment houses placed bids on 40 to 45 percent of the bonds sold Thursday.

The 30-year bond auction was the last leg of the three-part quarterly refunding, in which the Treasury auctioned \$26 billion of securities. It sold about \$8.77 billion of three-year notes on Tuesday at an average yield of 8.23 percent and \$8.75 billion of 10-year notes on Wednesday at an average annual return of 9.06 percent.

Aside from the successful completion of the Treasury auctions, credit market participants took some comfort in comments by Wayne Angell, a Federal Reserve System governor, who indicated that the central bank was not likely to try to raise interest rates significantly.

Business Council Sees Fall in Dollar

Reuters

HOT SPRINGS, Virginia — The Business Council predicted Friday a drop in the U.S. trade deficit this year by more than \$20 billion but said that would not stop a further fall in the dollar.

That policy, some economists say, could risk recession.

Even though a weaker dollar may eat into exporters' earnings in other nations, the council raised its prediction of expansion in leading industrial economies other than the United States over the next two years by about one-half percent from its last report, in February.

The businessmen put European growth at 2 to 3 percent in 1988 and

1989.

In an overall view of the U.S. economy, John S. Reed, chairman of Citicorp, said committee members "are feeling rather good about the economy in its present state."

One reason, he said, was that more of the growth in the economy was being generated by exports and investments in plant and equipment and less by government expenditures.

The council thought "unless the economy showed other clear signs of overheating," U.S. autho-

ties would let the dollar slip rather than resort to sharply higher interest rates to attract money to dollars and prop it up.

That policy, some economists say, could risk recession.

The council, made up of 100 chief executives of leading U.S. corporations, forecast in a report on the economy that the 1988 trade deficit would be less than \$150 billion in 1987.

However, it said it expected the dollar to drop from about 125 yen now to 119 by the end of 1988 and to 115 by the end of 1989.

Many executives found their current exchange rates made their products competitive abroad.

But "the improvement in the U.S. trade accounts will not be sufficiently large and convincing to prevent a further slide in the dollar," the council said.

The council thought "unless the economy showed other clear signs of overheating," U.S. autho-

economy continuing to grow rapidly this year but said there was an even chance that the strong expansion would abate in coming months.

If, however, expansion did not ease, it could produce a rise in interest rates and the prospect of a recession before the end of 1989.

The report expressed some concern about inflation, citing the tight labor market as well as the federal budget deficit.

The fiscal deficit is forecast at \$154 billion in both fiscal 1988 and fiscal 1989, which is disturbingly high in a period of full employment," the report said.

It estimated gross national product this year at about 3 percent above 1987, but said that some slowdown could be expected because the existing industrial capacities and the pool of excess labor were exhausted.

GNP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services, including income from foreign investments.

The council report saw the U.S.

stock and bond markets, leaving West German rates unchanged and the pound still vulnerable to upward pressure, as was seen Friday.

That pressure, which could be fueled further by what some analysts predict will be much improved British trade performance for April, is expected to bring the Thatcher-Lawson dispute to some kind of resolution: either an acknowledgement by Mrs. Thatcher that Mr. Lawson argues for full participation in the EMS.

Mr. Lawson's remark helped trigger a major sell-off in world

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SPORTS

**31 by Vincent,
26 by Jordan
Beat Pistons**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PONTIAC, Michigan — Sam Vincent broke out of a long slump, scoring 29 of his National Basketball Association career-high 31 points in the first half Thursday night, then turned the show over to fellow guard Michael Jordan as the Chicago Bulls beat the Detroit Pistons, 105-95, to even their Eastern Conference semifinal series at a victory each.

In the night's other game, the Dallas Mavericks beat the Denver

NBA PLAYOFFS

Nuggets, 112-108, tying that best-of-seven series at 1-1.

Jordan, the NBA's season-scoring leader, had been shut out in the first period after being held to 29 points in the series' first game. But he got 12 of his 36 points in the third quarter to pick up the slack for Vincent.

Vincent sat out most of the second half in foul trouble. But he had made 11 of 13 shots before picking up his fourth foul with 6:06 left in the third quarter.

"I always feel coming back home would help the shooting slump I was in," said the native of nearby Lansing, Michigan.

"At this point of the season, it's more mental than physical," added Vincent, who began the season with the Boston Celtics, was traded to the Seattle SuperSonics and then to Chicago.

"You're tired," he said. "It's been a very long year for me: three teams."

The closest the Pistons got in the second half was at 91-85 with 3:53 to play on a basket by James Edwards. But Jordan scored half of the Bulls' next 12 points and they led by 103-91 with 1:30 left.

Isiah Thomas got 25 points for the Pistons, who made just 38 percent of their shots.

"We are not shooting the ball well," said Thomas. "I don't care how hyped you get, if you cannot put the basketball in the hole, you cannot win games. Defensively, we played well enough to win the game. Offensively, we just didn't do anything right."

Mavericks 112, Nuggets 108: In Denver, Rolando Blackman, who had made just 38 percent of his shots in five previous playoff games, scored 31 points on 13-of-23 shoot-

Knight, Saying 'It's Time' to Decide On Job, Alludes to Hoosier Conflicts

The Associated Press



Sam Vincent, stopped once by the Pistons' Isiah Thomas, scored 29 of his 31 points in the first half of the Bulls' 105-95 victory.

ing to help Dallas hold off several Denver comebacks late in the game.

Blackman got 15 of his points in the final quarter, while Roy Tarpley, the Mavericks' sixth man, finished with 27.

"My teammates set up screens for me and gave me the ball in scoring situations tonight," Blackman said. "I think we're capable of putting this effort back-to-back."

The Nuggets drew within one point on Mike Evans's three-point play a minute into the last quarter, then trailed by two points two minutes later. But Blackman scored four points in an 11-2 spurt that put his team, 91-81, with nine minutes to go. The Nuggets countered with eight straight points, only to have the Mavericks build a 106-97 cushion with 1:07 left.

(AP, UPI)

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana — Bob Knight, Indiana University's basketball coach, said Thursday night that he would decide soon whether he would move to the University of New Mexico.

Knight said that "it's time to make that kind of decision. It's a personal decision. I'll have to leave it at that. I'm not going to get into the why or wherefore. I've got to make it in the next couple of days."

He said that financial considerations would not affect his decision.

In Albuquerque, New Mexico's athletic director, John Koenig, said that "as a result of complexities that have developed during the negotiation process with the candidates for head basketball coach at the University of New Mexico, a decision has been made to continue discussion through the weekend. Our hope is a decision will be announced no later than next Wednesday."

Officials there had said that they hoped to announce the name of the new Lobos coach by Friday.

The Indianapolis Star reported Friday that the greater emphasis put on academics, over athletics, by Indiana's first-year president, Thomas Ehrlich, had created a conflict with Knight.

"The clash there at the university has caused him to rethink his entire existence," Quinn Buckner, who played for Knight and remains close to the coach, told the newspaper.

It also quoted unidentified sources as saying that Knight was considering remarrying and a major change in his life.

Knight also repeated to the Star his statements of recent days that changes at Indiana had weighed heavily on him. He has not elaborated on those changes, but they appear to point to Ehrlich.

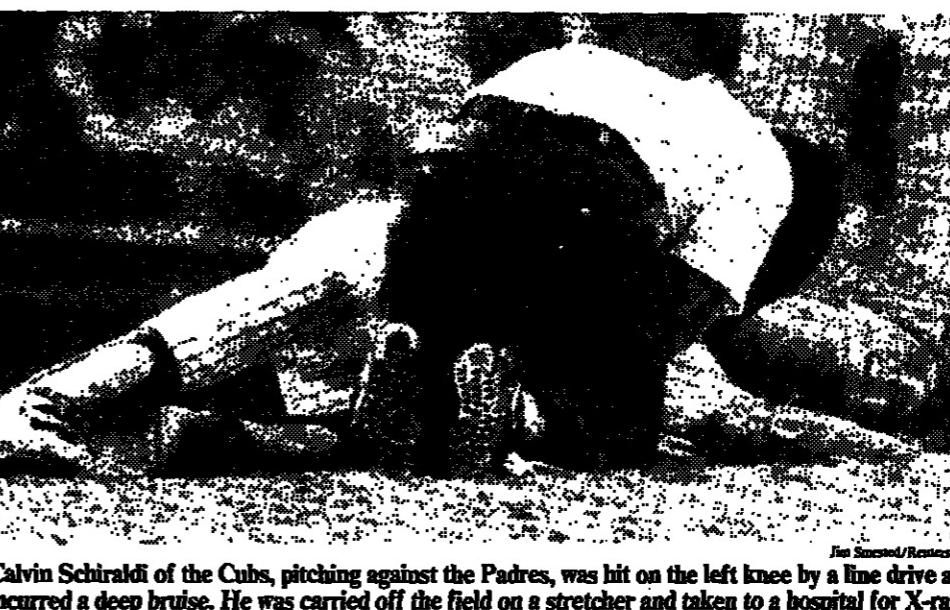
"I'm really concerned about the people and there have been a lot of changes here and that's really concerned me for some time," Knight said.

Meanwhile, an estimated 2,500 persons attended a pro-Knight rally outside the arena where Indians plays its home games, with some later demonstrating in front of Ehrlich's home.

Newspapers and radio and television stations across Indiana and New Mexico were deluged Thursday with calls about Knight's fate—with the majority of callers from both states wanting him to coach their teams.



Luis Alicea of the Cardinals, upset by the Giants' Kevin Mitchell, could not get a double play in a game that saw eight errors made.



Calvin Schiraldi of the Cubs, pitching against the Padres, was hit on the left knee by a line drive and incurred a deep bruise. He was carried off the field on a stretcher and taken to a hospital for X-rays.

Candiotti Knuckles Down To Complete 10-Hitter as Indians Top Brewers, 3-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILWAUKEE — Tom Candiotti's pitching much like his knuckle ball, had its ups and downs Thursday night when he allowed 10 hits, five of them doubles, and worked into — and out of — several jams as the Cleveland Indians beat the Milwaukee Brewers, 3-1.

"They took a lot of good swings," said Candiotti. "They hit the ball at times hard and at times they didn't hit it very good at all."

The Brewers had runners in scoring position in seven innings, while each starter had at least one hit.

"The way I look at it, hitting is all timing and your job as a pitcher is to upset timing," said Candiotti, who got his fifth complete game this season. "So if you can do that, you've done your job."

Said the Brewers' manager, Tom Trebilhorn, "He pitched a great ball game. A lot of people are trying to make something of the fact that he didn't pitch very well, but I thought he pitched a marvelous game to do what he was able to do."

For the first 7½ innings, he was locked in a 1-1 duel with the Brewers' starter, Juan Nieves, who had yielded three hits. Then Chuck Crim relieved Nieves, and with two out in the ninth the Indians scored

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

two runs on three extra-base hits.

Tom Hall, who doubled, scored on Ron Washington's triple and Andy Alfonso doubled in Washington.

"It's real frustrating," Crim said.

It was the Brewers' third straight loss, after a 10-game winning streak.

Blue Jays 8, Mariners 2: In Toronto, Kelly Gruber got three hits, one an RBI single and another a two-run double, as his team got 10 of its 13 hits off Seattle starter Bill Swift in the first five innings.

Rangers 2, Orioles 1: In Arlington, Texas, Ruben Sierra and Curtis Wilkerson singled in runs to beat Baltimore, which stranded 14 runners.

Cardinals 13, Giants 12: In the National League, in St. Louis, last year's division winners struggled through a game that saw eight errors, with the Cardinals outscoring the Giants 10-4 in fielding last season, now a league-leading 39 errors.

"It was wild," said the Cardinals' first baseman, Rob Horner, who had four hits—and one error. "It was a great game for players and the fans. You saw everything that you would want in a four-hour, tie-breaking game. You had 25 runs, errors, doubles, triples, and home runs."

Cubs 2, Padres 1: In Chicago, rookie Damon Berryhill doubled with two out in the bottom of the 10th to hand San Diego its fifth straight loss. Rookie Mark Grace had singled with one down and, an out later, Mark Davis walked. Rafael Palmeiro before Berryhill hit the next pitch to left-center.

Pirates 7, Dodgers 4: In Pittsburgh, Barry Bonds homered twice off Orel Hershiser and Bobby Bonilla hit a three-run homer to help beat Los Angeles. John Smiley, who gave up three runs on four hits in the fourth, finished with a seven-hitter, walking four and striking out five in his first major-league complete game. (UPI, AP)

SCOREBOARD**Baseball****Major League Standings**

AMERICAN LEAGUE		WEST DIVISION		NATIONAL LEAGUE		
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
New York	22	11	467	20	12	464
Orlando	20	12	452	19	13	451
Cleveland	20	13	455	21	12	452
Boston	17	16	448	19	14	449
Montreal	16	17	445	18	15	446
Toronto	15	18	435	7	11	436
Baltimore	4	20	371	10	19	370
West Division	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.
Oakland	14	11	450	16	10	451
James	14	12	449	16	11	449
Chicago	15	13	449	17	12	449
Kansas City	15	14	449	17	13	449
Seattle	15	15	449	18	14	449
Minnesota	14	16	448	17	15	448
Atlanta	13	17	442	16	16	442
National League	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.
New York	59	51	.540	31	29	.520
Montreal	57	53	.520	29	31	.470
Toronto	56	54	.496	28	32	.450
Baltimore	55	55	.491	27	33	.438
Montreal	54	56	.486	26	34	.444
Atlanta	53	57	.476	25	35	.438
Seattle	52	58	.464	24	36	.417
Minnesota	51	59	.455	23	37	.400
Chicago	50	60	.444	22	38	.368
Atlanta	49	61	.433	21	39	.333
Los Angeles	48	62	.423	20	40	.313
San Francisco	47	63	.412	19	41	.300
San Diego	46	64	.401	18	42	.286
St. Louis	45	65	.390	17	43	.273
Philadelphia	44	66	.381	16	44	.267
West Division	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	19	11	.433	18	12	.429
Houston	17	13	.429	17	13	.429
Seattle	16	14	.428	16	14	.428
Oakland	14	16	.428	15	15	.428
Montreal	13	17	.428	14	16	.428
Atlanta	12	18	.428	13	17	.428
St. Louis	11	19	.428	12	18	.428
Philadelphia	10	20	.428	11	19	.428
National League	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.
New York	59	51	.540	31	29	.520
Montreal	57	53	.496	29	31	.450
Toronto	56	54	.486	28	32	.438
Baltimore	55	55	.476	27	33	.444
Montreal	54	56	.464	26	34	.438
Atlanta	53	57	.455	25	35	.400
Seattle	52	58	.444	24	36	.368
Minnesota	51	59	.433	23	37	.333
Chicago	50	60	.423	22	38	.313
Atlanta	49	61	.412	21	39	.300
Los Angeles	48	62	.401	20	40	.286
San Francisco	47	63	.390	19	41	.273
San Diego	46	64	.381	18	42	.267
St. Louis	45	65	.370	17	43	.267
Philadelphia	44	66	.361	16	44	.267
West Division	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	19	11	.433	18	12	.429

Florida Mayor Captures Suspect in Stabbing

Mayor Bill Frederick of Orlando, Florida, earned an election-year image of hero gunlinger with the capture of an alleged screwdriver-wielding wife-stabber. "He was popular before, but now I guess he could even run for mayor of Carmel, California. *Clim Eastwood, eat your heart out!*" said Ed Byrd, former president of the Orange County Democratic Committee. The mayor or was about to pay his tab at a restaurant when he was alerted to a melee in the parking lot. Frederick grabbed his police-issued 9mm Beretta from the glove compartment of his car, gave chase and captured Richard Bolzmann after firing a warning shot. Bolzmann, 32, was jailed on attempted murder and other charges. Joanne Bolzman, 23, was treated for stab wounds to both ears and her right arm. Police said the couple was in the process of getting a divorce.

A British physicist whose theories on creation outraged Orthodox Jewish legislators and a Soviet mathematician who came to Israel 10 years late were among those who collected \$100,000 Wolf prizes for science Thursday in Jerusalem.

Twelve winners, from nine countries, shared prizes in the fields of agriculture, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, physics and the arts. A special guest at the ceremony was 75-year-old Izrael Gelfand, a mathematician from Moscow State University who won the prize 10 years ago. The Soviet government granted Gelfand a week-long visit to Israel. The awards stirred up controversy when two orthodox Jewish legislators, Avraham Wertheimer and Rabbi Chaim Druckman boycotted the ceremony to protest the award to Stephen Hawking for his contribution to the "big bang" theory of the creation of the universe.

Joan Baez is in Israel this week to kick off a European tour. Baez, 47, said she would not keep any of the proceeds from two concerts she is giving in Israel. Half of the money will go to the Israeli "Peace Now" movement, which invited her to perform, and half to groups of her choice. Baez said she last visited Israel 17 years ago and needs an update on the issues confronting Arabs and Jews today. "I want to speak with people in refugee camps and to Israeli settlers."

POSTCARD

Going for the Record

By Eric Messenger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was a sweltering day in the Peruvian jungle last year when Ashrita Furman jumped into the Amazon River with his pogo stick and made history. Unperturbed by reports of piranhas nearby, for 3 hours and 40 minutes he bounced from the river's clay bottom to its surface, eight feet above, setting a world record in aqua polo.

The feat, along with his nine other records in such things as jumping jacks, somersaults and skip-ropeing, has earned him a special citation from "The Guinness Book of World Records": he's the one with the most records. Perhaps even more surprising than his prodigious output is his perspective on the achievements.

Furman, a 33-year-old New Yorker, said the records are primarily valuable as transcendental spiritual experiences. He is a follower of Sri Chinmoy, who advocates spiritual fulfillment through meditation.

Furman was one of 32 record holders who assembled the other day for an informal convention in New York. Many of the record holders demonstrated their talents, including Fran Capo, the world's fastest talker, giving a rapid-fire reading of "The Three Bears," and Morris Katz, the world's most prolific painter, whipping off a minor masterpiece in 30 seconds.

While most of Furman's feats demanded extraordinary endurance, each also seemed to offer some kind of zany twist. Another of his pogo-stick records, for example, involved bouncing up and down the foothills of Mount Fuji in Japan. "In all these things is a sense of humor and joyfulness," he said. "I'm not out to proselytize just to show people capacities they may not be aware of."

Furman said he was more "bookwormish" than athletic growing up, and was valedictorian of his Yeshiva before turning from Judaism to the teachings of his guru. "Essential to Sri Chinmoy's philosophy is the need to go beyond any barriers, mental or physical," he said. "So when I push myself to physical extremes, it's really part of my spiritual path."

Jan Leighton of Manhattan has only one record in the Guinness book, but he has done 1,200 variations of it. Leighton, in Guiness-

ese the man with the most disguises, is a middle-aged actor who said he has played more than 1,200 famous people in television and print advertisements, and 1,800 on radio.

The disguise he displayed at the convention was of General George Patton, though he could as easily have been Fidel Castro, Groucho Marx or Margaret Thatcher. He is a large, broad-shouldered man with an amiable face. But when he is another character, every part of his body and every aspect of his demeanor reflect the change.

To prepare for a role he reads biographies of the subject and studies paintings and photographs of the person. But the emergence of the character is largely instinctive. "I just sort of let it rip," he said, adding that "getting" the voice was the key to unlocking the rest of the personality. "By adjusting my face, body and voice, I can be anyone in history," he said. "It's my calling."

It is unlikely that Leighton will ever have to portray any of the colorful characters in the cult movie classic "The Rocky Horror Picture Show," but if he ever did he would be wise to ask the advice of Sal Piro. Piro has seen the movie about 1,100 times and according to the Guinness book that is the record for most viewings by an individual of a single film in a movie theater.

Piro was among the "Rocky Horror" fans who in the late '70s began to talk back to the film, dance in the aisles, throw rice and in general create a frenzy of audience-participation that sped the action in the movie.

Today he is president of the movie's 10,000-member fan club and master of ceremonies of its weekend showings at the Eighth Street Playhouse.

Piro, who is 37 and is a former Roman Catholic seminary student, said that one of the reasons he stays with "Rocky Horror" is that it likes "the kids" in the audiences and feels that the movie experience offers them a safe, festive alternative to street corners.

The key theme comes from one of the song lyrics: "Don't dream it; be it." In other words, don't sit back and be a couch potato. To life.

It's a message that Piro, like many other Guinness record holders, seems to have learned well.

Marianne Sägebrecht's 'Cafe' Magic

By Richard Harrington
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "Sugarbaby, you are here!"

There's delight in the hotel lobby as Marianne Sägebrecht is recognized by a fan of Percy Adlon's cult hit "Sugarbaby," which first brought the Rubenesque actress before American audiences. In that West German film, she portrayed a portly morgue attendant who seduces a handsome young subway conductor with candy, attention and, ultimately, her ebulliently sensual personality, bringing them both back from the land of deadened emotions.

In Adlon's first English-language film, "Bagdad Cafe," Sägebrecht portrays another hefty heroine bringing harmony and magic to a barren place. Jasmin Minchett is a tense Bavarian *Hausfrau* rudely dumped by her tourist husband in the Mojave Desert, "somewhere between Neyland and Las Vegas." She makes her way to the Bagdad Cafe, a combination gas station-diner-motel run by Brenda (C.C. Pommer), a black woman fed up with husband, children, work and life in general. Viewed with suspicion at first, Jasmin uses a mop, a magic set and her embracing personality to insinuate herself into cafe society.

Sägebrecht is a charismatic presence both on screen and off. Adlon wrote both "Sugarbaby" and "Bagdad Cafe" for her, though she's not even a "professional" actress. In Munich, she's a leader of the city's art subculture, affectionately known as "the Mother Courage of the avant-garde."

"She's not trained," says Adlon, "but she's built up an incredible possibility to act, to materialize the images she has in her head. It's really beautiful, and it's always unpredictable — her movements, her looks, everything. I just say 'sit, stand,' no more. The only thing I do properly with her is pace — 'This is an adagio, just keep it, don't change your voice.'

"She's so stubborn when it's not there" — he points to the head — "or when her body doesn't want to cooperate. She's not versatile or quick, except when her soul gets it. You can't push her. It's impossible to move her unless she's moved herself."

Her father was killed in World War II. "My mother was my gardener, she grew me up," she explains. "She looked in her garden and said 'What a flower!' I never saw this flower in my life, but she liked me, took care of me. I have a lot of energy from this. I like myself. I like myself round."

The Bavarian actress says, "I like myself. I like myself round."



Jed Richardson/The Washington Post

"When I was a child, I did my child theater and when I was in school, I was in a theater group, so it went step by step," she says. "Between I did my social work. I was married, I got a baby, so I was real life between, but I was always together with a lot of people, always active, talking with people."

When Adlon found her, Sägebrecht was working in a play, cast as a prostitute. "I did it sensitive, like a little shy girl, and this was the beginning of Percy and me. He met me in this moment."

A few years later, Adlon created "Sugarbaby" out of two chance encounters: finding Sägebrecht floating silently in a pool with the world shut out, and seeing her dance with utter abandon at a cast party. They became the scenes that frame "Sugarbaby."

She credits Adlon's sensitivity to women for helping her through the film. Now 53, Adlon adapted and narrated literary classics for radio for a number of years before becoming a documentary maker for West German television. His first feature was 1981's much-praised "Celeste," based on the memoirs of the simple country woman who became Marcel Proust's caretaker during his last years of work on "Remembrance of Things Past."

In 1982, Adlon directed "Five Last Days," about the imprisonment and execution of Sophie Scholl, an anti-Nazi resister, and in 1983, he made "Swing," about two sisters coming of age in Bavaria. Then came "Sugarbaby" and now "Bagdad Cafe."

In "Bagdad Cafe," Jack Palance, the leather-faced veteran of hundreds of westerns, plays an aging Hollywood scene-painter who has become a hippie artist. He's the first to sense the great energy and beauty waiting to burst out of Jasmin and Sägebrecht may be the first to notice the same about Palance.

"Normally I would be so afraid if I heard I had to play a love situation with Jack Palance," she says now, laughing. "This strong man after 30 years of Hollywood, how he looked big, strong, and when we met, after a while, I could feel that the things I create for other people are working because there's a lot of love in it."

In Munich, Sägebrecht became something of an underground impresario, taking empty spaces and transforming them into the cabaret Spinnasal (with her husband

and later the Opera Curiosa, where media were mixed with abandonment). She was not just an organizer, but a participant, a presence, a cheerleader.

"After I divorced, it was my big wish to create a place where you can go like you come in my home," she says. "We got a big success from this idea — theater one night, next a movie, a reading, a special cooking, musicians, everything — what I was hungry for. I was like a child. My car was like this" — she cocks her head — "and my eyes like this" — she opens them wide.

characters, and sometimes they're little because it was not allowed to grow up."

The film has some wonderful romantic moments between Palance and Sägebrecht, which won't surprise anyone who saw "Sugarbaby." She may be the belfiest heroine in film, but Sägebrecht has probably done more to draw out her innate sensuality than many sinner actresses.

In many ways, her role in "Bagdad Cafe" echoes her experiences in making the film. She was in the same situation as Jasmin: journeying into the desert, coming into a new social situation, dealing with a new language, working with a true professional cast for the first time. "It was real because I was really foreign there and I had to watch and listen and understand and trust that everything will work."

"For six weeks," Pounder says, "Marianne put herself on the shelf and Jasmin walked around in her body."

Now, of course, she's back to herself, back in West Germany. "It's very important after this kind of work to go back to earth," she explains. "If you are an actress all the time you forget about how you can be in real life."

Which is why she resisted the Hollywood offers — "offers she couldn't believe," Adlon says. "That came in after 'Sugarbaby.'"

"I said, 'This is such a big industry and there is nothing for me, I don't believe I can work in these situations,'" she confirms. Recently, though, she played a small role in Paul Mazursky's next film, "Moon Over Parador" — "his humor I like very much" — and now in the Robert Wilson-David Byrne theater-film collaboration, "Gigamesh."

And somewhere down the road, Sägebrecht had to learn magic for "Bagdad Cafe" — it's both a vehicle and metaphor in the film — and she studied for four months in California with some of the great masters. The magicians were afraid, she says, that after the film, she might reveal the secrets she had learned.

They shouldn't have worried. "I keep the secret and I rehearse," says Marianne Sägebrecht. "Maybe one day I'm going on the streets and it helps me to survive."

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